

# ALLEGED BURGLAR WAS HELD FOR THE POLICE

## Appleton St. Man Found Stranger in House and Overpowered Him—Police Court News

William C. Clark, who claims Providence, R. I., as his home, was caught in a room of the house occupied by Victor H. Meister at 201 Appleton street about 7 o'clock this morning and after being overpowered was held for the police and subsequently taken to the police station where he was booked for breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny.

Mr. Meister arose shortly before 7 o'clock and while dressing his wife informed him that a stranger had entered the bathroom on the second floor of the building. Mr. Meister went to the bathroom but did not see anyone there, but continuing his search found Clark ransacking one of the drawers of a dresser in a room occupied by a lodger. When asked what he was doing, Clark said he was visiting his friend and when asked the name of the man who occupied the room he gave the name, but later it was learned that Clark had got the name from an addressed envelope found in the room.

Mr. Meister was suspicious and decided to detain Clark, whereupon the latter put up a battle, but Mr. Meister was equal to the occasion and after a struggle overpowered the man and pinning him on the bed held him there until the police arrived.

In court this morning Clark entered a plea of not guilty but could not give any good reason why he should be in the house. He claimed he had never been arrested before but the court decided to continue the case until Saturday morning and in the meantime the man's record will be looked up.

### Sequel to Romance

A romance between a married woman and a milkman which started in Greece and continued in this country came to a sudden termination this morning when Katina Notas and George J. Evangelou were brought before Supt. Richmond Welch of the police department and as a result of his conversation with them, Mrs. Notas was charged with polygamy and Evangelou was charged with adultery.

Both were brought before Judge Enright in police court later on and pleas of not guilty were entered and their cases were continued until August 5, each being held under \$300.

According to the story recited before the superintendent, Mrs. Notas is the wife of Thomas Notas of 133 West Pearl street, Nashua, N. H. The couple lived happily together in sunny Greece and had three children. Evangelou delivered milk at the house and was friendly with both Mr. and Mrs. Notas. When the war in Europe broke out, Notas, being a member of the Greek army, was called to arms and after

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INTEREST  
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AUGUST  
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18 SHATTUCK ST.

GIRLS  
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Over 16 years of  
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work. Big pay. Ap-  
ply at employment  
department.

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CO.

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ON THE SQUARE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MON-  
DAY, AUG. 4th, 5th and 7th  
ARE RANSACK SALE DAYS  
AT CHALIFOUX'S

Every department has been  
ransacked from top to bottom  
and all odd lots and broken lines  
have been marked at prices to  
close. We must clean up these  
lots and make ready for new  
arrivals in fall merchandise.

# TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN CLASH WITH MEXICAN BANDITS

## U. S. Cavalry Men and Villa Band in Battle Five Miles Below Fort Han- cock, Texas—More Than 200 Shots Fired—Bay State Soldiers Took Part

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Tex., early today. There were five bandits in the party.

Private John Twomey, Troop F, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, and Robert Woods, a United States customs inspector, were killed.

Sergeant Lewis Thompson, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, was seriously wounded.

More than 200 shots were fired during the engagement, it is reported. The Mexicans, it is believed, crossed the line to steal horses.

They were discovered by American outposts and were attacked by the cavalry patrol. The Mexicans, mounted on good horses, attempted to flee, but were intercepted and forced to fight.

Other reports reaching here said that efforts to identify any of the Mexicans had been unsuccessful but that it was believed they were members of one of the Villa bands.

The regular cavalry was supported in the clash by a detail of C company, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

Reports to Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district indicated the bandits had been killed.

American patrols reported that a small detachment of Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande and apparently were making their way toward an isolated section about 55 miles down the river. It was believed they were either smugglers or stock thieves.

A small detachment of Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, was sent in pursuit. The Mexicans were surprised and it is believed that none escaped.

Capt. H. D. Cushing commanding C company, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, at Fort Hancock, reported the few details he was able to obtain, to Gen. Bell.

CARRANZA TO GIVE UP  
POST AS FIRST CHIEF

LAREDO, Tex., July 31.—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as first chief of the de facto government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo last night.

Gen. Carranza will enter the field as a presidential candidate at the forthcoming general election, it was said yesterday, apparently confirming recent unofficial advice from Mexico City, which intimated that the first chief would seek elevation to the presidency at the hands of the voters.

# NEW GAINS FOR BRITISH

## Gen. Haig's Forces Continue to Advance on Somme Front— Fresh Russian Successes

Further advances for Gen. Haig's forces on the Somme front, in northern France, where a combined attack of the British and French gained ground along a six-mile front yesterday, are reported by London today.

The new gains, which were scored north of Bazentin-le-Petit, were effected in local operations, the British last night spending their time chiefly in consolidating the ground won yesterday.

Heavy Counter-Attacks

To the south of this sector where the French had advanced along the road towards Compiègne and reached the outskirts of Maurepas, the Germans again launched heavy counter-attacks. They achieved no lasting success, according to Paris, being immediately driven out of trenches which they momentarily penetrated near Monacq, farm, just north of the Somme, and succumbing to French counter-attacks at Hem wood, nearby.

Another Zeppelin Raid

A Zeppelin airship that appeared off the English east coast this morning was engaged by a British aeroplane, but disappeared while the British air fighter was temporarily disabled, London announces.

Russian Drive Continues

The great Russian drive on the eastern front is continuing in undiminished force in some sectors. In northeastern Galicia, in the region of Brody which was captured last week by Gen. Sakharoff the Russians are keeping up their pursuit of the Teutons who have been pushed back to the Graberitz and Sereth rivers, Petrograd announces.

Arabs Capture Turkish Fort

Despatches from Cairo announce that the Arabs who are fighting against Turkish rule in Arabia have captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, the Red seaport of Medina.

# 200 DIE IN FOREST FIRES

## Score More Injured in Blaze in Northern Ontario—Towns En- tirely Wiped Out

TORONTO, Ont., July 31.—A message received by the department of mines and forests at the parliament buildings states that the fires in northern Ontario have been entirely quenched by heavy rains. All fires are out.

TOWNS WIPED OUT

ENGLEHEART, Ont., July 31.—Definite figures regarding the loss of life in northern Ontario through the wiping out of half a dozen towns by bush fires were still lacking today. Figures at hand led to the belief that at least 200 are dead. It is known that there has been loss of life at Nushka, Cochran, Matheson, Iroquois Falls, Lake Huron and Porcupine Junction.

Iroquois Falls where great paper mills are located was not entirely burned as previously reported. Ad- vices today state that the paper mills and one store were saved from the flames.

were unable to reach the box. Con- stable Thompson appeared on the scene and was given the key to the patrol box but it was only after a desperate fight that he managed to reach the box and summon the patrol.

Poole was booked for drunkenness as was Goddard and owing to the latter's condition he was unable to remember whether or not Poole had taken his money. Poole when ar- raigned before Judge Enright this morning said he was 17 years of age and denied having anything to do with Goddard but admitted that he was drunk when arrested. He was fined \$5. Goddard was released after testi- fying.

Supt. Welch informed the court that the gang in question is one of the worst that he has ever had his atten- tion called to and that it seems to be a physical impossibility to take men to the box. He said, however, that within a short time a number of those who form the gang will be brought into court and more serious charges than drunkenness will be preferred against them.

Carried Knife in Shoe

Louis Virias was arraigned in police court today on a complaint charging him with drunkenness and but for the fact that he has a wife and three small children dependent upon him he would have been given a direct sen- tence of six months in the house of correction. Owing to extenuating cir- cumstances the sentence was sus- pended.

Patrolmen Reagan and Cossette, who made the arrest testified that Vir- rias was in an intoxicated condition and put up a battle when they tried to arrest him. He had a knife in his hand when arrested and a witness who was present testified that Virias had drawn the knife out of his shoe and threatened to stab him.

Assault and Battery

Joseph Phillips was charged with drunkenness and a complaint of as- sault and battery on Mike Sideac was also preferred against him. The as- sault took place in the vicinity of Adams and Market streets on October 4, 1914, but since that time Phillips has been out of town. Sideac testified that he was assaulted by Phillips in 1914 and showed a scar which he claimed was the result of a blow or a knife wound. He did not know which Phillips was found guilty and sen- tenced to three months in the house

# DEMANDS CONGRESS INVESTIGATE DISASTER

## Mayor of Jersey City Acts After Big Explosion—Two Arrested— Death List Grows

NEW YORK, July 31.—While fed- eral and county prosecutors and the interstate commerce commission were conducting investigations to determine the cause of and fix the responsibility for the great ammunition explosion in Jersey City yesterday with its toll of death, injury and destruction, Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City announced that he would demand a congressional investigation of the disaster. He said that such an investigation was im- perative in order to enact more string- ent laws for the transportation and storage of high explosives than are provided in the present regulations of the interstate commerce commission.

The mayor asserted that the state of New Jersey, although it had string- ent laws governing the transportation of explosives within the state

was at the mercy of the federal laws to which the Jersey authorities have been obliged to conform in order to permit interstate commerce. The in- terstate commerce regulations, he said, allowed the transportation and storage of high explosives in quantities far too large.

Responsibility of Disaster

"The responsibility for the explo- sion," said the mayor, "is entirely up to the interstate commerce commis- sion, whose regulations permit storage and transportation of huge quantities of high explosives. There seems to be no redress in the matter. The only solution of the problem that I can see now is to appeal to congress. I have already requested three New Jersey

Continued to page two

# OFF FOR FORT BANKS POOR MANAGEMENT

## TWO MORE MEN SENT FROM RE- CRUITING STATION AT AR- MORY

Two young men from this city left the Middlesex street station on the 1:45 o'clock train for Boston bound for Fort Banks, where they will be fitted out for service with Uncle Sam and then sent to join the companies al- ready engaged at the Mexican border.

Both men were accepted by the off- icers who are recruiting at the West- ford street armory under the direction of Major Colby T. Kittredge.

The two young men who left were James R. Woods and Howard L. Smith. The former was accepted for service in the heavy artillery and the latter for the Fifth regiment. Works applied Friday and Smith was taken in this morning.

Recruiting has been rather dull at the local armory since the officers and members of the Sixth regiment were assigned here last Friday. While but two men have been sent from this city to be prepared for the front a half dozen others have applied for ad- mission into a regiment and failed to pass the necessary examinations showing that all would be soldiers are put through a severe test. No recruit- ing was done yesterday.

Major Kittredge said this forenoon that all men accepted for service at the local recruiting station would be sent to Fort Banks the same day and receive proper training after which they will be shipped to the border. It is believed that the first batch of re- cruits taken in at the different sta- tions throughout the state will be sent away this week. There will be no de- lay in transporting the soldiers from Fort Banks to Mexico and any of the "freebies" anxious for immediate ser- vice are assured of being in Texas in a very short time after they enlist.

Don't Fall to Read  
THE SUN  
Baseball Edition  
TONIGHT

# TWO BOYS DROWNED

## LADS WERE BATHING IN THE HER- MICK RIVER NEAR PERKINS STREET

Two boys, aged about 10 and 12 years were drowned while bathing in the Merrimack river near the Barber Mfg. Co. in Perkins street about 12:30 p. m. today. The bodies had not been identified at the time of going to press.

# STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

## ROD CARRIERS WANT AN IN- CREASE TO 35 CENTS AN HOUR— MAY TIE UP WORK

LAWRENCE, July 31.—A strike of the Allied Trades council was an- nounced here this morning which may tie up all construction work in the city. The rod carriers have made de- mands for an increase to 35 cents per hour and the affiliated trades unions are backing them in their demands.

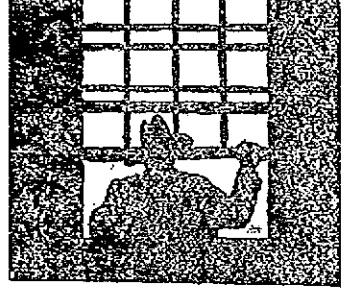
Among the first places affected by the strike today were the new mills under course of construction for the George E. Kunhardt, the new mill of the Whitman Co. and the Diamond Match Co. Delegates of the different trades unions began the rounds this morning calling the men from work. It is estimated that the strike will affect 2000 skilled workers.

WILL MOTOR TO CANADA

Elle Delisle and his son, Arpes of this city as well as his brother, Al- fred Delisle of Fitchburg and the lat- ter's son, Aime, will leave tomorrow morning on a four weeks' automobile trip to Canada, during which time they will visit relatives and friends in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and other places.

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Annual Summer Dance  
BY THE  
U. S. Cartridge Co. Day Inspectors  
Pawtucket Boathouse  
THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 3  
Mines' Orch. Tickets 25 Cents

# Nobody Home



# Nothing Doing

The bold burglar so vividly shown on the screen indicates disappointment—note the painful words he earnestly utters. The occupant of house is away for summer (burglar read the fact in newspaper) but before going he placed his valuables with the MIDDLESEX TRUST CO., Merrimack-Palmer Sts. A receipted bill for rent of SAFETY DE- POSIT BOX shown to any intel- ligent burglar ensures holder free ride.

If any man or woman in Middlesex county is unfamiliar with SAFE DE- POSIT BOX and its working we are over and always ready to show and explain.

Middlesex Trust Co.  
MERRIMACK-PALMER STS.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

COOL,  
CLEAN  
COOKING

The electric range is cool  
because it is dameless.

It is clean because it is  
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It is the coolest, cleanest  
way to cook.

Call and inspect.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.,  
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# STATEMENT ON THE WAR

Sir Gilbert Parker Says British Navy Swept German Merchant Commerce From the Seas

LONDON, July 31.—The Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart, M. P., whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of publicity in the United States, has made the following statement to The Associated Press on the European war:

"You ask me to make a statement upon the two years of war, in which England, with her allies, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, has been engaged.

"Three months ago the task would have been far more difficult than it is today. Since then Great Britain and France have moved forward on their fronts, and with tremendous effect, out of that later. Also, during that time, Russia has moved heavily upon the troops of the central empire, and in the southeastern corner of the Russian front, has driven in, league upon league, the Austrian troops, has captured sector upon sector, city upon city in the regions where Austria was dominant, and has made prisoners of 300,000 men.

"Over in Asia Minor the field of conquest has been enlarged and developed. Erzurum and Erzingan have been captured and other centres of Turkish authority have been taken. The renowned von Hindenburg, up in

the Riga district, has been driven back mile upon mile and Russian prowess has proved itself beyond question. Russian generals, like Brusiloff and Grand Duke Nicholas, have re-established the Russian positions, weakened at the beginning of the war through lack of munitions.

"Looking back, one is forced to wonder how Germany was stayed in her march of conquest. According to every rule, she should have been in Paris at the time she herself appointed, early in the autumn of 1914. She came very near it. What stopped her?

"She had left out of her calculations the strategic skill which belongs by nature to the French army, the new French army from behind Paris and the contemptible little British army.

"It is a remarkable thing that on the western front the only gains of Germany were achieved in the first few weeks of the war. Those gains were of immense strategic value to her. They included the mining and industrial district of France and nearly the whole of Belgium, from which she has steadily drawn practical support and advantage and supplies. The wonder is, not that the allies have done so well, but that, with all her preparations and her perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly.

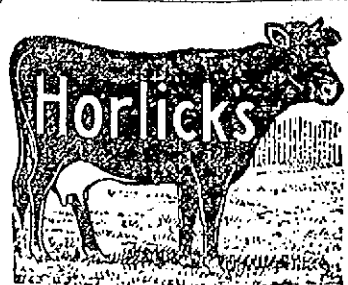
"Apparently at the beginning of the war everything was in their hands, everything except one—the British navy. If Germany could have mastered her as she mastered Belgium and a goodly portion of France the war would long since have been over. France would have been a third rate power under practical German control. Russia would have been driven back into her steppe and plains, once more the slave of German influence and control, and the British empire as we know it would have become a thing of the past.

The British Navy

"What the British navy did was to sweep German merchant commerce from the seas, prevent Germany from trading with the rest of the world, except by crooked methods, battle up her fleet to uselessness, drive her South Atlantic fleet to the bottom of the sea and throttle and choke Germany's export to such extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the hum of their activity, and, outside the Baltic sea, there is no stir of German commerce save in a freakish enterprise like that of the Deutschland. Those, however, who count the work of the Deutschland as extraordinary, should remember that it is not original, since a considerable number of British submarines have crossed the Atlantic during the last year safely and surely. It is not strange that the Deutschland accomplished its feat. It will be very strange, however, if that feat is repeated by many sister submarines.

"German foreign commerce cannot be rehabilitated by the activities of submarines. Since the battle of Jutland it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled overwhelmingly by the British fleet. The German fleet came out and then fled to cover again for a stiff fight.

"But let us now take the field of battle on the western front. For a



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Rich milk, malted grain extract in powder. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. The Food-Drink for all Ages. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

whole year or more critics in the United States, whose only idea of warfare was that of constant action, have continuously asked why was it Great Britain, which had recruited between three and four millions of men, should be doing nothing on the western front. They complained that France was left alone at Verdun and elsewhere. They did not realize that France knew she had at her disposal at any moment the British troops which were holding their own line of the front and steadily extending it. They did not remember that at the beginning of the war Great Britain was armed on a basis of a more handful of men; that all the machinery of equipment was upon a basis of the handful, and that having men—a million or two millions—she still could not equip them because she had not factories of munitions except upon the scale of the handful.

Men had to be recruited, fed, uniformed, equipped, artillery had to be developed and extended beyond all experience of the past. Rifles had to be supplied. And the one reason why there was such delay in making a move on the western front by the British was lack of equipment. The push forward at Loos was not final and effective, because there were not sufficient munitions.

### The Present Condition

"But what is the condition of affairs today? There are enough munitions. Why? Because big men have given their brains and skill to the task of organization; because the manual workers of England have roused themselves to a complete sense of duty; because they have given up trades union regulations for the period of the war; because, without murmuring, they have thrown up their holidays; because hundreds and thousands of women have joined the munitions works or have entered into fields of occupation formerly monopolized by men, such as the conduction of cars on traveling lines, the running of working upon farms, clerking in offices, doing men's work in scores of small trades; because all England, in every corner of it, is alive to the terrible significance of the world fight and has given its best blood, mind, strength and craft to the nation's cause.

"In spite of criticism and complaint, England would not and did not move on the western front until she was ready, though she was willing to help at Verdun if needed, and said so. And she was not ready until she could dominate, as she has done, the German artillery by a greater weight of metal, until making a move forward over the whole of her line, with France moving forward on the whole of her line, they both could make good their successes, mile by mile, and steadily and surely diminish the capacity of resistance upon the part of Germany. This they have done.

"What is the position today? Every one of the allies has moved forward and at the same time, and every one has succeeded, as she has moved. Italy, like Russia, France and England elsewhere, has succeeded in her field against Austria. Germany cannot put forward her men to help Austria. Austria is harassed by Italy and by Russia. Germany is harassed and hammered by England, Russia, France and Belgium.

"There is no rest for Germany anywhere. She cannot shift her troops from front to front, as she did in the early days of the war, smashing one enemy here and then whisking her troops over to smash another enemy there.

"Mistakes? The allies no doubt have made mistakes, but England has made no such mistakes as have been made by Germany, all of whose plans have gone awry. England was expected to, and promised to furnish 100,000 men for the protection of Belgium in case of a European war, and that was all. She has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 men and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

### England As Organizer

"Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved her capacity for organization. She has proved it in the rear field; she has nationalized the railways of the country and has paid the regular dividends; she secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than it is in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly thirty-four million dollars.

"She rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat, and, having the ships, she could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 tons for Italy. She has also supplied France with steel, boots, shoes and uniforms. She has made coal a public military service and by act of parliament has fixed the profit of the coal mines, and she supplies the British, French and Italian navies with coal.

"She has organized the purchase of wheat by a small committee, which also buys and ships wheat and oats, fodder, etc., for Italy. She has bought up the fish supply of Norway and very lately bought up against German intrigue the great bulk of food exports of Holland.

"She has put on a 5 shilling income tax which has been paid without protest by the mass of the British people. She has drawn upon her financial resources till she has loaned her allies and her overseas dominions 450,000,000 pounds, and she has taken as high as 50 per cent of the war profits of the great manufacturing firms.

"The organization of Great Britain is not ornate and spectacular, but there never was a time when all the people of the country were so occupied in national things, when so many have given themselves up, without

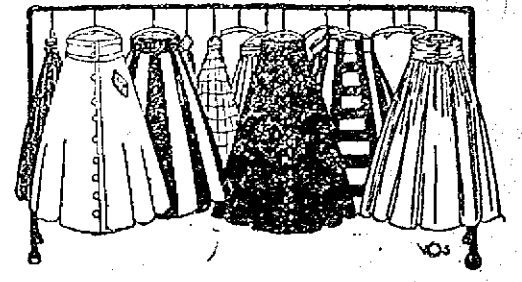
## A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

### SPECIAL SELLING TODAY

SALE OF

## 500 White Skirts



ONLY \$1.98 EACH

Regular Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00

500 White Skirts go on sale TODAY at less than half price. All perfect and this season's styles and materials. All lengths from 36 to 42. All belts from 24 to 38.

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## 200 WASH SKIRTS

FOR BIG WOMEN

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Belts 30 to 38. Lengths 36 to 42.

Our entire stock of Wash Skirts is included in this sale and has been reduced. All White Corduroy Skirts reduced. Colored Corduroy reduced. White Flannel Skirts reduced.



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Regular Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00

Second Floor

Cloak Department

pay or reward, to doing national work. Her power of organization is proved thoroughly by the work of the ministry of munitions, which, under the indefatigable Mr. Lloyd George, has increased the three government munitions factories before the war to 4,000 establishments with 2,000,000 workers; has arranged canteens for 500,000 people and has erected 20 national workshops, with, in one case, a population of 50,000 people.

"As for manufacture—in a fortnight as many heavy shells can be made as were made in the first year of the war. Great Britain has shown her ancient skill for organization in a new and successful light."

### ZEPPUS WILL RESIGN

NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LOCAL GREEK COMMUNITY TO TENDER HIS RESIGNATION

As a result of a hostile demonstration at the doors of the Greek Orthodox church in Jefferson street yesterday noon, George Zeppos, the newly elected president of the local Greek community, will resign his position. Mr. Zeppos is a business man in the district and he says he has had enough of the Greek politics for some time, although he has held the position of president for only a few days. The demonstration was made by the supporters of Thomas J. Nouras, who was elected president of the community at the last general election, and who was removed from office a few days ago.

Mr. Zeppos had been informed of the plans of the supporters of Mr. Nouras prior to the demonstration and as a matter of safety first, he had in turn notified the police and asked for protection with the result that Lieut. Connors and a squad of patrolmen were detailed to the church at the noon hour. The demonstration was made at the close of the regular Sunday service, and although there was considerable

able hooting and cheering, there was no real trouble and no arrest made. A meeting of the directors of the community will be held this evening in an endeavor to iron out things satisfactory to all, but it is believed that many that nothing short of a general election will clear the atmosphere.

### AUTOMOBILE WAS BURNED

ROADSTER BELONGING TO PETER F. MCGREEVEY DESTROYED BY FIRE ON BOULEVARD

Fire destroyed an Overland roadster belonging to Peter F. McGreevey of 13 Burns street about 10.30 o'clock Saturday night about 100 yards above the pumping station on the Parkview boulevard.

William McGreevey, a brother of the

owner of the car, was operating the machine and Andrew Finnegan was with him. They were on their way from Lakeview and finding that one of the tires was leaking alighted and pumped more air into it. As they were about to start flames started to shoot from the machine and both men jumped out and endeavored to extinguish the fire with sand, but their efforts proved fruitless for it was not long before the car was consumed.

A number of autoists who were passing rendered assistance, but none had an extinguisher. While attempting to extinguish the fire one of McGreevey's hands was burned.

T. C. Lee Co. carried the insurance on the automobile owned by Peter McGreevey which was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

### DR. McKNIGHT THE ONE PRICE DENTIST

GOOD DENTISTRY LOW PRICES

FULL SET TEETH \$5.00

NO MORE ASKED OR TAKEN NO HESITATE MADE ELSEWHERE, NO MATTER WHAT YOU PAY.

A FIT GUARANTEED

22-K. GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK \$4

Porcelain fillings, \$4 to \$2

Gold fillings, \$1 up

Silver and other fillings, \$50 to \$100

NOTE—Only expert dentists with years of experience employed here.

175 CENTRAL STREET

OPT. APPLETON NATIONAL BANK, TEL. 4229

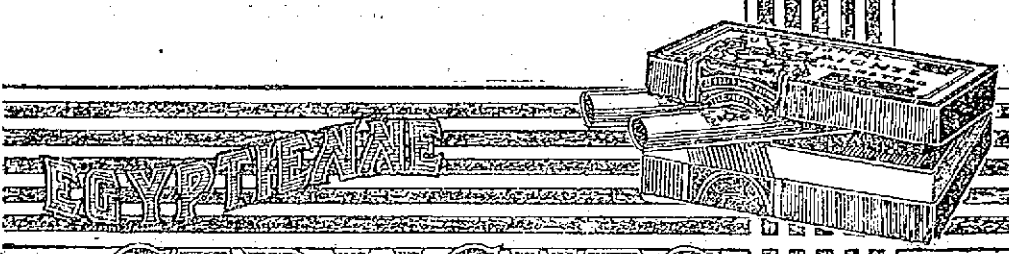
Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Broken Plates Repaired in Three Hours

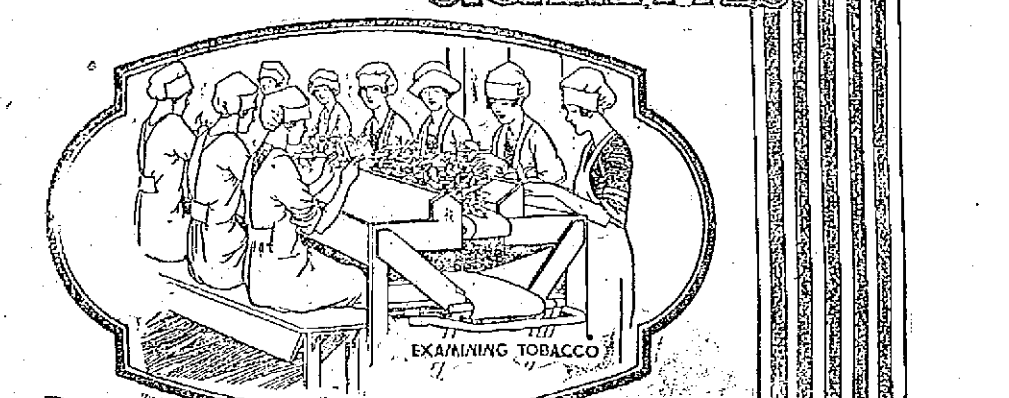
Consultation and Examination Free

NOTE—Only expert dentists with years of experience employed here.

## ABSOLUTELY PURE 100% TURKISH TOBACCO



## STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES



Every puff of STRAIGHTS turns into smoke another small quantity of tobacco — tobacco which has received the utmost care and attention.

Ripened in far-off Asia Minor by the warm Sahara winds, it is specially selected and imported to be made into STRAIGHTS, by capped and gowned girl workers in a spotless factory.

That box you're going to buy, you can smoke with every confidence in their goodness and purity.

10 in a Box

If when you are neat in New York City you should care to see for yourself the perfect cleanliness that prevails throughout the entire factory, drop a postal to the STRAIGHTS factory, 337-347 West 27th Street, and a card of invitation will be sent you promptly.

EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES ARE MADE AND GUARANTEED BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.



# "YELLOW DAY"

Forest Fire Smoke or  
Intense Heat in West  
the Cause

Yesterday was "yellow day" and if you had the time you were off color. Persons with weak eyes found amber glasses superfluous. Everything had an amber tinge without them. From early morning till twilight the sky had a jaundiced look; roads, buildings of light color, and particularly white objects reflected an orange-colored light, the unhealthiness of which increased the more it was contemplated.

At sunset, about 7:30, the western sky was illuminated far up toward the zenith by a brilliant rosy light, as if from a tremendous conflagration somewhere below the horizon.

During the day the phenomena was much more marked inside the house than without. Outside the green of trees and bushes, as well as grass, was intensified to an unnatural, brilliant emerald hue, but the light which shone on woodwork, and particularly on white curtains and bed linen, had the appearance of being protected through orange-colored glass. The flame of a burning match, on the contrary, instead of having the customary orange tone, was bleached to an almost ghastly white.

## Famous "Yellow Day" Of 1881

All these peculiarities were characteristic of the famous "yellow day," Sept. 6, 1881, and old-timers recalled that historic day, on which the wounded President Garfield was transported, with many misgivings on the part of the superstitious, from the white house to the cottage at Elberon, N. J., where he died 13 days later.

The most frequent explanation of such an atmosphere as yesterday's is forest fires, but no forest fires of any consequence have been reported this summer from any section of New England.

It is notable, however, that conditions yesterday were similar to those described in dispatches from Bangor, Me., as well as Bar Harbor, last Thursday, save that the opacity of the sky was so great in Maine that gas and electric lights were used in shops and factories in the daytime in order to do business.

A Maine meteorologist ascribed the conditions to dense smoke in the atmosphere, due to forest fires, and later it was stated that extensive forest fires were burning just north of the Maine boundary in Canada, and that north or northwest winds carried the smoke down to the Maine coast and out to sea.

The cause of such yellow days as yesterday, which recur at intervals of several years, was always a mystery until 1883, though that of 1881 was generally ascribed by scientists to the smoke of extensive forest fires prevailing in the middle west.

On August 26, 1883, came the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, an island between Java and Sumatra, the most terrible catastrophe of the kind of which there is any record. More than 26,000 persons perished, a large part of the island sank 1000 feet below the sea, explosions were heard 2000 miles away and a tidal wave, started by the upheaval, was felt at the southern extremity of South America.

## Humidity Above The Normal

Investigations by atmospheric experts showed that smoke dust from the volcano traveled upward of 17 miles into the air, which is more than half the thickness of the earth's atmosphere, and then moved westward around the world, probably under the influence of the earth's rotation, causing for weeks a haziness in the atmosphere by day and intensely red twilight morning and evening, in practically every country in the world.

The intensity of the glow was greatest at the equator, and is diminished according to distance, north and south. Since then scientists have generally agreed that such conditions as yesterday's are due to smoke in the atmosphere, often intensified by a considerable percentage of humidity, which keeps the smoke from escaping.

The most famous of all New England dark days, May 19, 1780, was recalled yesterday, as it was in 1881, for did not "the hens go to roost" at noon that day, thinking it was night, while a large proportion of the population feared that the hour of resurrection was at hand?

## OPEN HUGHES' RECORD

WALSH FAVORS RESOLUTION PRO-  
TECTING JUSTICES FROM BECOM-  
ING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

### Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Senator Walsh of Montana has notified the senate that he will open the record of Charles J. Hughes by taking up the matter of supreme justices going into politics. He will speak in advocacy of the adoption of Senator Thomas' resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent supreme court justices from becoming candidates for office.

Senator Walsh will go to Chicago at the close of the session and assume charge of the democratic headquarters in that city, the Chicago headquarters having been selected as the working base for the middle west and western states during the presidential campaign. It is generally understood here that had the president not felt it was imperative to keep Mr. Walsh in the senate he would have been a strong candidate for the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the retirement of Justice Hughes. RICHARDS.

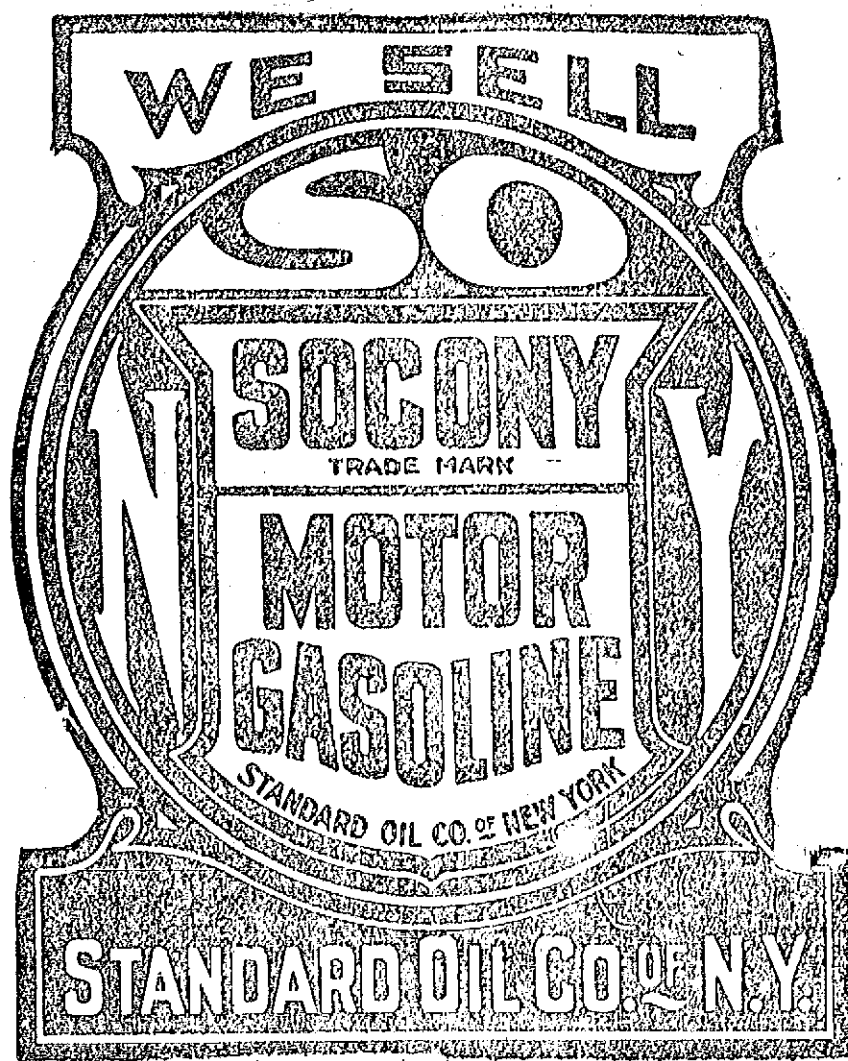
### ARMENIAN RELIEF DAY

#### Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—There is a slight delay in naming the date for an Armenian relief day on account of a request made by the General Council of Churches of Christ in America, that a relief day be also designated for the Syrians and Lithuanians. The request of Col. Winslow, member of congress from the 4th Massachusetts district, that Oct. 22nd be fixed on as Armenian relief day, was referred by the president to the state department, and the department desires to have the same date for all three relief movements, so has the matter still under consideration. RICHARDS.

### POSTOFFICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States civil service commission announces that the annual postoffice examinations, scheduled to be held in this and other cities on the first Saturday in October of 1916, will be postponed until the first Saturday in October, 1917. Application blanks for these offices will not be distributed until Aug. 1, 1917. If it becomes necessary to hold a special examination for any of these offices before October, 1917, special announcement will be made by posters and through the press.



# WARNING to Motorists

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one regular grade of gasoline for motor cars—SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product

Do not let them deceive you. If you want the genuine, reliable SOCONY Gasoline, look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign on service stations and garages.

This sign is the guarantee of quality, purity and reliability. It insures maximum power and miles per gallon, clean burning, and freedom from carbon troubles.

Ask for SOCONY gasoline by name and buy only where you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

## STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK



Lowell, Monday, July 31, 1916

## A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

## Annual Clearance Sale

## Wash Fabrics

TO COMMENCE TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1st

Our entire stock of both Colored and White Wash Fabrics, together with thousands of yards of Seasonable Merchandise, direct from manufacturers, being the last of this year's production, bought at a great loss to the mills, placed on sale.

AT ABOUT 1-2 REGULAR PRICES

These Clearance Prices Shall Continue for

FIVE DAYS

Instead of three days as in former years thereby giving all our patrons an opportunity to share in this great Price-Saving Event.

7c A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	17c
11c A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	25c
14c A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	29c
18c A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	39c
31c A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	75c

EVERY ITEM BELOW JUST AS REPRESENTED

Palmer Street, Centre Aisle

Display Merrimack Street Window

Extra Counter Space—Extra Salespeople—Thus Insuring Prompt Service

## 1623 Pieces of Regular Goods and Seven Cases Remnants

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE AS FOLLOWS:

## 124 PIECES AT 31c YARD

This Lot Includes the Greatest Variety, Also Some of the Best Values of the Sale.

Fancy White Voiles, Embroidered White Voiles, Printed Tub Silks, Printed Silk Organdies, Colored Embroidered Tissues, Imported French Voiles, Colored Bordered Silk Organdies, Figured Silk Tussahs. All our better grades of Wash Fabrics; values from 39c to 75c. Your choice, Clearance Sale Price 31c Yard

## 552 PIECES AT 18c A YARD

All of Our Popular Priced Fabrics Selling at From 25c to 39c Included in This Lot.

50 Pieces Soisette—A popular fabric universally known—all colors, 32 inches wide—washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

30 Pieces Colored Poplin—All shades, full 36 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Imported Dimities—Printed in handsome floral designs, 30 inches wide, strictly washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Lustre Tissue—A Lorraine fabric, tub proof, medium weight, woven checks and stripes, silk mixture, 28 inches wide; value 35c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

24 Pieces Embroidery Crepe—White and colored grounds, handsome embroidery figures, 28 inches wide. A Lorraine fabric, which means fast colors; value 39c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Swiss Faconne—A Lorraine fabric, intricately woven to represent foreign embroidery goods, handsome designs, all colors, 28 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

18 Pieces Rice Striped Voiles—Printed in the much wanted large floral designs, full 36 inches wide; value 37½c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

40 Pieces Sport Stripes—Printed and woven stripes, 36 and 45 inches wide, very desirable for separate skirts and suits; value 25c to 69c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

40 Pieces White Pique—Full 36 inches wide, good quality, for ladies' and children's wear; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

60 Pieces Fine Ginghams—Lorraine ginghams, Glen Roy zephyrs and other staple brands, stripes, plaids and plain colors, 32 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

80 Pieces Lace Organdie—Printed in a fine sheer fabric having a jacquard figure, handsome designs, 40 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

150 Pieces Printed Voiles—Small and large floral designs, stripes, also some woven patterns, 40 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

## 150 PIECES AT 7c YARD

This lot includes 100 pieces Printed Batiste, 28 inches wide, and 50 pieces Modette, subject to slight imperfections, 34 inches wide, non-shrinkable, fast colors; value 12½c to 17c yard. Clearance Sale Price 7c Yard

SALE BEGINNING TUESDAY MORNING NEXT

Palmer Street

Centre Aisle

## JELLY AND PRESERVES

We have just received another lot of those Handy House Scales that have been proving so popular. Just the thing for weighing your berries, fruits, sugar, etc.

## Family Scales . . . \$1.00

SC00P 15c EXTRA

They will weigh from 1 oz. to 24 lbs., by ounces, and are convenient to have in the house at all times.

Rubber Jar Rings . . . 10c doz. | Parowax . . . . . 5c cake

CLOSED THURSDAY AFTERNOONS

## ADAMS HARDWARE &amp; PAINT COMPANY

400-414 Middlessex Street

Near the Depot

fund is to be supplemented annually by Swift & Company until the fund is large enough to meet the necessary demands.

3. More than 30,000 employees to benefit by the announcement.

4. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years, who have reached the age of sixty may be pensioned.

5. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years and who have reached the age of sixty-five shall be pensioned.

6. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty may be pensioned.

7. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty-five shall be pensioned.

8. Employees in service fifteen years and up to twenty-five years, who are permanently incapacitated for work may be pensioned.

9. Pension of those retired on account of age and length of service, or if incapacitated after a service of twenty-five years, but prior to the age of retirement, shall be one-half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement.

10. Pension of those retiring on account of incapacity after from fifteen to twenty-five years of service shall be computed on a basis of 1½ per cent. of the average salary for the five year period preceding retirement.

11. No pension shall be less than \$240 per year.

12. No pension shall be in excess of \$6,000 per year.

13. The widow and children of an eligible employee shall receive one-half of the pension to which an employee shall be entitled at the time of his death.

In their efforts to work out a plan which would be fair to all employees, the company have allowed employees, who were working for other concerns absorbed by Swift & Company in the past, credit for the full length of their services and these concerns prior to their absorption.

The salient points of the plan as outlined in the formal announcement to employees follow:

1. The employees do not contribute to the fund.

2. Income from the \$2,000,000 fund.

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# THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

## THE REAL POETRY

The death of James Whitcomb Riley and the resultant interest in his poetry has called attention to the fact that there is a great deal of what masquerades as poetry written today which is very different from his. In the winning process of time some of it may stand higher than that of the Hoosier bard, but in this generation it must suffer when compared with the simple heartfelt strains that have a power to move us to laughter and to tears. Fifty pages of verse like may raise a feeling of half-stupefied wonder, but any page of Riley will arouse emotions that not all the art of the futurist poets can command.

Realizing that art is long and time is fleeting, poets may be pardoned for joining other artists in a rush for more immediate recognition—financial and otherwise—but who is there liberal enough to pardon some of the literary atrocities perpetrated by the ultra-moderns? Just as with the futurists in painting, there are different degrees of monstrosity and one who would be moved to laughter by Amy Lowell's splash in the bath might find much to admire in her colorful strains about asterisks and basilleks and other words that tickle the ears. If being a poet today consists in being different and seeing things in a different light, who is to censure one for declaring that the meadows are pale pink, bordered by lavender forests through which fit birds in pale blue and lemon? Those colors are all in the pasty shades and don't clash, so why should it not be a symphony—or is it harmony? Or again some poet Leo Ornstein may write of a fair woman with skin like Carrara marble, eyes of jet, teeth of jade and hair like a comet's tail! Your futurist poet might find that too conventional and might be moved out of sheer disgust to take up his ukulele and sing an ode to a pair of overalls.

But then, muses the modern poet, 'twas ever thus. Byron dominated the literary world like a demi-God, but his poetic reputation followed his personal reputation and left him denuded and aloof as a sort of artificial melodramatic hero, sans sense and everything; Keats was killed by criticism; Wordsworth became a stock library ornament; Tennyson lost his laurels and is regarded as a weaver of nice-sounding words; Browning generated into an argument for banding groups of women together as organizations of literary miners. Sentimental women in Dickens and Wilkie Collins and Thackeray sang Moore's melodies, but today these are considered too conventional. Only the literary shockers have developed into cults—vide Omar Khayyam and Walt Whitman, both of whom were regarded as heretics and radicals. Small wonder that your moderns should write of the operating room, the pest house and the swill pan! They want readers and sneekles while they make this vale of tears more inharmonious and they are not moved by the prospect of fame when they have joined the larger orchestra of the celestial spheres. But against their degenerate example is the wholesome poetry of James Whitcomb Riley who, though he be dead, shall continue to tell us about the old swimmin' hole, the Boss Girl, Raggedy Man, Orphan Annie, a Child World and an old Sweetheart of Mine. Who in our day and generation shall show us the real poetry?

## READY TO ARBITRATE

After wisely waiting long enough to test the attitude of the Mexican government, the United States has sent official word to Carranza that it is ready to arbitrate all existing differences by means of a joint commission, thus agreeing to the suggestion made in the pacific note of Carranza after our troops had been ordered to the border. Meanwhile there is no indication that the American troops will be withdrawn, so the Carranza government can have no misconception of the real American attitude. President Wilson desires a settlement of the Mexican question in a fair and just manner but he does not desire it in the sense of a compromise.

The Carranza offer to arbitrate dealt only with the question of the evacuation of Mexican territory by the American troops, and the border raids, but in President Wilson's reply he suggests that the powers of the commission be enlarged so as to include all phases of the Mexican situation and in particular the future relations of the two countries. It is stipulated that the findings or recommendations of the commission shall not be accepted or adopted until ratified and formally accepted by the respective governments.

In this time of political agitation efforts will undoubtedly be made to put this policy of the administration in a false light before the country, but those who criticize should be asked to declare what they would adopt as a substitute. It has been intimated for the past few days that Mr. Hughes would lay special emphasis on the Mexican situation in outlining his campaign, and it is known that Theodore Roosevelt will turn the guns of his rhetoric in the same direction. It is only fair to the

American people that they should declare what policy they favor. Are they for intervention and war in Mexico? If so, is there any logical ground for supposing that intervention would be better for either Mexico or the United States than the commission plan favored by the present administration?

This idea of a joint commission, the principle of which is favored by both Carranza and President Wilson may prove the entering wedge of a policy that would entirely remove the Mexican menace and afford a permanent solution of the Mexican problem. Suppose the joint commission in framing future relations should favor the establishment of a permanent international commission, made up of representatives of all the American countries to sit at Mexico city and take over the administration of Mexican affairs until such time as permanent order is restored! This would strengthen the Pan-American union which has been growing stronger in recent years, would placate anti-American feeling throughout Latin America, would make intervention a far possibility and would place Mexico before the world in the light of a troublesome nation which is a menace to the peace of an entire continent. Moreover it would tend to strengthen the trade relationships between us and all the republics of the south and in this way would add to our prosperity and prestige far more than would be gained by a long and bloody war, the ultimate outcome of which no one could predict.

## AFTER TWO YEARS

The second anniversary of the outbreak of the war—and one might just as well dispense with the adjectives "terrible," "awful," "Titanic" etc. and call it "the" war—finds the struggle going on on all sides with the fiercest intensity. On the Russian front, along the western line, on the Austro-Italian frontier and wherever troops are massed, every day sees attacks and defenses that dwarf into insignificance the greatest battles of history. Waterloos and Gettysburgs are fought daily, and none of the belligerents is now trying to blind its people to the nature of the task ahead. After two years the allies have taken the offensive and Germany has lost the initiative, being forced now to fight back wherever and whenever the allies pick the scene of the battle. Even at Verdun where the armies of the crown prince have been gaining feet of territory and losing hundreds of thousands of men, the French have taken the initiative and the allies are co-ordinating their strategy so as to cripple their antagonists through sheer exhaustion.

After two years of the most inhuman and lawless war—back to the adjectives!—the real test is being applied, and only time can tell the result. The allies are the attackers now to be sure, but how long can they keep it up? They have more men and munitions, but they have the disadvantage of pushing the battles while Germany gains in strategic value while her armies retreat. The gains of the allies have been very slight, but if Germany is not bluffing the allies will have to push the German army back through Poland and Serbia and Belgium before peace is restored. Kitchener predicted three years of war with a victory for the allies and a British statesman who retired from the cabinet at the outset is said to have predicted three years of war—and then a draw. No decisive victory has yet been won, but the beginning of the third year finds the allies gallantly fighting and the Germans defending what they have won with the utmost bravery. At the end of the third year we shall see what we shall see.

## FROM THE "FRONT"

Letters and posts received by Lowell friends of the boys in Texas—sometimes called "the front," probably because it is in front of Mexico, indicate that they are well and in high spirits. Some of them would like to fight something more human than snakes and spiders and some would like to be back home, but most seem to fall into the spirit of their mission and, like the good soldiers they are, make the best of it. The wise ones are learning good lessons in discipline, in sanitation and in the other things entailed in military life and not until they are once more back at the lathe and the loom and the desk shall they realize what a beneficial experience has been theirs. They have a chance to enjoy those fine fruits of military life that advocates of universal military training talk about—but probably it will look better when they enjoy it in retrospect. There is no disposition in any part of the country to minimize the value of their service and their spirit, and when they do come back

## Muscle Soreness

Prevent soreness and lameness when playing tennis, ball, golf and other out-of-door sports, by having for instant use Minard's liniment the effective antiseptic which is pure and stainless and which is so popularly used by most every one this season.

they will be sure of a warm and hearty welcome.

## LAWRENCE CHARTER

An ex-mayor of Lawrence has taken out papers to be circulated for signatures of those said to be in favor of a new charter for that city. He thinks the present manner of running things is rather expensive and he evidently thinks that a change of charter would work wonders. It is not uncommon for ex-mayors and would-be mayors to work for charter changes, but in nine cases out of ten, the change in charter does not change the city hall policies, even when the people are out for a trial of something different. We are sometimes told in this city that the "people" are in favor of a new charter, but events prove otherwise.

We are never wholly free from agitations for charter changes and we must expect them in the natural order of things. Some would have us believe that even now Lowell is anxious for a change but this is sheer nonsense.

It will be interesting to watch what the "people" in Lawrence decide to do. It is the last thought in our head to make any suggestion to them, since we have so many troubles of our own to keep us busy.

## HELD BATTALION DRILL

The members of the A. G. Cadets held a battalion drill on the grounds of the Tewksbury post yesterday afternoon. The boys in full uniform left Merrimack square in a special electric car at 1 o'clock and upon reaching the grounds were formed into a battalion and drilled by Major Alcide Bellefeuille. At the close of the drill the "soldiers" were entertained by their chaplain, Rev. Joseph Denis, O.M.I.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES

**B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE**  
Douglas Fairbanks, who plays the part of "Fanny" in "The Good Bad Man" at the B. F. Keith theatre, the first half of the present week, will prove to be a most likeable chap, whose depredations take eccentric channels. For instance, he has taken up the Pacific Limited, and robs the conductor of his ticket punch. Again, he holds up the town grocer and robs him of quantities of food which he bestows upon a friendless little orphan who lives on the outskirts of civilization. And the reason for all this is that "Fanny" is so hungry that he is willing to do anything for a better name, has no idea who his father was. He suspects that he may have been born an illegitimate child, he is an enemy to society. In the course of the stirring action of the play, "Fanny" learns that his father was a tragedy in his early life and that a tragedy in his early life separated his parents. Fairbanks is deservedly popular for his acting in the motion picture, the tenth chapter of "Gloria's Romance" in which Miss Billie Burke is appearing, will be very lease. The murder of "Freeman" is leading the police a merry chase, and the murderer has not been detected. Others, however, are under suspicion. A comedy with Roscoe Arbuckle in it will provide plenty of laughter.

**MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE**  
Today's performances at this theatre open upon another tremendous week, as usual. For Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, a production of a little different type will be shown. Rita Jolivet, a very beautiful stard playing her charms and graces in the perfection of Parisian gowns, and playing the leading role, is one of the attractive features of the strong photo drama, "An International Marriage." This is almost an advance fashion show. As "Florence" Rita Jolivet is a most attractive and charming heroine and in moments of strong emotion brilliantly illuminates her

planetary prominence in the strong star of the story. This beautiful daughter of a laundry king is spoken of by him in the terms of his business and expressed as "the satin gloss" of wealth and elegance. The duke, who is the ambassador for his country at the American capital is introduced to Florence by the count on whom she has cast a great spell of passion. The attentiveness of them both leads to trying complications. But one John Oglesby, also has designs on Florence, and for some time he covers the subtle deception of the duke and count and solves the seemingly impossible tangle in a masterly way. The play is a grand old one, full of dramatic situations that end with a punch. Charlie Chaplin, the inevitable, will appear in a burlesque on "Carmen," in which he is sure to please as always before, and particularly so in his recent appearance at this theatre in "The Floorwalker." And one who is sure to please is the great comedian, Harry Lauder, who is appearing for these three days only. The comedy at this theatre is all that the word implies, as will be readily discerned by those who were fortunate enough to witness "Baby's Gasoline Cider" last week. As one young lady expressed her appreciation of it: "If it lasted much longer I would have been a trade-mark on a detergent." It is quite evident that continuous laughter is therefore produced by these Merrimack Square comedians on this program together with some more of the beautiful travel pictures, and other screen plays.

## ROYAL THEATRE

A good picture is a rare thing these days. There are so many features, almost every day, we see the same old story in a little different package. This play of the Royal Theatre, which is a trade-mark, is worth something these days. What is said above does not hold good about Vitaphone VLSSE plays. For this company, such a wide variety of actors, producers and writers that an original play is nothing to them. It is known that many companies copy their plays, but this company has reached the fame that their latest offering, "Thou Art the Man," a live-act play, featuring the famous Virginia Pearson, is being produced at the Royal theatre today and tomorrow. It is a typical Vitaphone offering, with good cast, good producers and faultless details. Seven other reels of motion pictures will complete a great show for these two days. Coming Wednesday, the second night, the second night of "The Grip of Evil" which will be surrounded by a great film performance.

## CANOBIE LAKE PARK

Judging from yesterday's crowd Canobie lake park is fast becoming the most popular recreation and amusement centre in New England. The environment, the amusement, the devices for the pleasure of the children are fast putting the vast estate in the New Hampshire hills to the front. Not only on Sundays, but all through the week crowds at the pool, bowling alleys, dance hall and theatre are double over any previous season, while the restaurant is reported to be the greatest business in its history. Children by the hundreds enjoy the park to its utmost, running through the spacious grounds that are kept as clean as human skill and ingenuity can make them.

The bowling alleys, the dancing pavilion, the swimming pool and every other amusement at the lake is the best that can be devised, neither money nor time having been stinted in an endeavor to make Canobie the acme of perfection.

The theatre every week plans to present the finest shows that any summer park ever offered, and the past week's success attests to this fact. In order to find out the desired entertainment the management first put on one of the best musical comedies obtainable in this country. The result was a great success, and the management decided that it was vaudeville that was wanted, so for the coming

## FOUR DOCTORS DISAGREED

Pains Disappeared After Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wilmington, Del.—"I was suffering from a terrible backache and pains in my side, with bearing down pains and was very nervous. I was always tired, always drowsy, never could get enough sleep and could not eat. I had four doctors and each told me something different. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I got good results and I now feel better than I have felt for years and I am gaining in weight. I can gladly recommend it to all women."—Mrs. GEORGE W. SHERON, 1611 West 4th Street, Wilmington, Del.

Backache and bearing down pains are danger signals which every woman should heed. Remove the cause of these aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that good old root and herb medicine. Thousands of women have testified to its virtues. For forty years it has been making women strong, curing backache, nervousness, ulceration and inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pain. No other medicine has done so much for women. No woman should be allowed to drift into despair without giving it a trial.

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## HOOD FARM SALE

Holt Farm, R. I., Purchases Berkshire Boar for \$3500

Hood farm established another record Saturday, when the superintendent, Mr. J. E. Dodge, sold a Berkshire boar for the record sum of \$3500. The sale was made to a representative of the Holt farm of Rhode Island, one of the most noted cattle producing farms of that state and the boar from the Hood brood will be used for breeding purposes. In the history of hog raising in this country, two boars have fetched higher prices, but this is the record price for the entire east. Only a short time ago, the Hood farm sold a Jersey cow for the phenomenal price of \$5000 and it is admitted that the finest cattle in the world are now produced by this enterprising Lowell citizen. The sale of Saturday intimates that he will soon have the same reputation as a breeder of prize hogs.

One solution of the torrid weather problem is a trip to Lakeview park where it is always cool, and refreshing breezes always blow among the shady trees. There is always some form of entertainment to interest the visitor, among them are the merry-go-round, roller coaster, boating, bathing, dancing, free vaudeville and free moving pictures and amusements. The free vaudeville program for the week of July 31st includes "The Cole Troupe," wire artists. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Demon of Tea," "Ruff House" and "Suer of the Jungle." Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "Mutt and Jeff," "The Hidden Face" and "Adjusting His Claim."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

## CANOBIE LAKE PARK

The Most Attractive Park in New England

VAUDEVILLE, BOATING, BOWLING, SWIMMING, DANCING, THEN SOME

## LAKEVIEW PARK

Week of July 31st EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE

"THE COLE TROUPE" The Live Wires on Wires FEATURE PHOTO-PLAYS DANCING, BATHING AND AMUSEMENTS

## MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO THE HOME OF HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, July 31st, Aug. 1st, Aug. 2nd

THAT EVER CHARMING RITA JOLIVET in "An International Marriage"

Look Who Is On the Same Program THE OLD RELIABLE CHARLEY CHAPLIN in "CARMEN"

MARY PICKFORD—in Ramona—See the Difference in Pictures Then and Now

"HAROLD THE NURSE GIRL"—A Screaming Comedy

Enjoy the Current Happenings of the Day in Our Pathe News

## RETURNS TO ATTACK

CONG. ROGERS MARKS FURTHER CRITICISM IN NEW COMMUNICATION TO SEC. REDFIELD

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Further criticism of the commercial attaché service of the department of commerce was expressed yesterday by Representative Rogers in a letter to Sec. Redfield in which he replied to a number of questions propounded by Mr. Redfield after Mr. Rogers' original strictures in a speech on the floor of the house.

First referring to previous correspondence between them, Mr. Rogers says that he considers two of Mr. Redfield's letters "to which he had caused wide publicity to be given" to be "deliberately offensive and insulting."

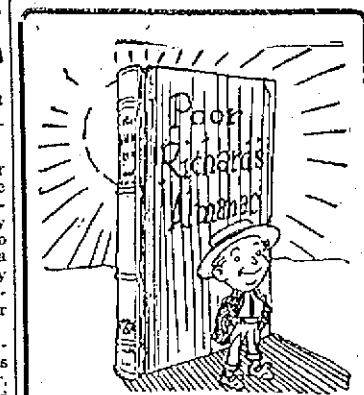
Denying that he had any "grievance against the department of commerce or any commercial attaché," Mr. Rogers says that his "sole purpose was and is to remedy what seems to me a serious flaw in the administration of the foreign service." He believes the commercial attachés should be under control of the state department, rather than the department of commerce.

In support of his contention that the ten leading commercial attachés were not fitted by experience or training for their work, Mr. Rogers says that three were taken from other branches of the government service, one was a "sociologist," one a "conspirator," one a physician, one a railway engineer, one a teacher, one a newspaper man and one a builder. Also, he cited proof that they did not know the languages of the countries to which they were assigned.

Mr. Rogers in his letter refers to various authorities, some of them being Sec. Redfield's reports, to prove statements he made in his speech, and adds:

"My principal insistence is that the system is fundamentally wrong, that it furnishes a perfect illustration of the folly of duplicating work and of having double responsibility and authority in the same field of activity. The case was succinctly stated in a letter which I received recently in indignation of my consular speech from the National Business League of America, as follows: 'I once asked a foreign consul, 'What is the particular function of a commercial attaché?' With nutshell conciseness he answered, 'To meddle and otherwise interfere with a consular official in the discharge of his duties.' The commercial attaché should be retired.'

Mr. Rogers says he would not advocate their retirement, but would rather utilize them in upbuilding the



Put "Something Sensible" between you and the summer sun—

A Rogers-Peet fast color suit.

There's an absolute guarantee with every Rogers-Peet Suit, that it will not change color—your money back if it does.

It's "easy money" now, for the buyer—\$30, \$32 and \$35 Suits, all \$25.00

"Society Brand" and Rogers-Peet's Young Men's Suits. Sizes to 38—were \$25 and \$28, now \$20.00

Prices clipped two, three and five dollars, from less expensive lots, that are now \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Putnam & Son Co.

166 Central Street.

foreign trade of the United States first transferring them to the state department. Finally, Mr. Rogers lays stress on the fact that congress declined to grant the department of commerce request for \$225,000 for commercial attachés, but merely gave it \$100,000 the same sum as the initial appropriation for that service.

## Talbot's Chemical Store

40 MIDDLE ST.

Oil Cedar, oz. ....10c

Oil Citronella, oz. ....8c

Oil Sassafras, oz. ....10c

Oil Peppermint, oz. ....20c

## B. F. Keith's Theatre

The Coolest Theatre in the City

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, July 31, Aug. 1-2

Big Triple Program, Headed by the Popular Comedian

## DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Supported by Bessie Love, in The Triangle Play

## "The Good Bad Man"

Fine-Arts Production in Five Acts

Also Showing on the Same Program

## BILLIE BURKE

In the 10th Chapter of "Gloria's Romance"

## "Tangled Threads"

This is Great. Don't Miss It

The Funniest Keystone Comedy of Them All

## HARRY RIBBON in "A Dash of Courage"

Get the Triangle Habit. Honor Your Better Judgment!

The Coolest Theatre in Town

## TODAY AND TOMORROW

The Most Charming Photo-play of the Year

## Harold Lockwood and May Allison

In

## "THE RIVER OF ROMANCE"

JEAN SOTHERN in "THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

Other Attractions

Prices 5c—10c

## The E. T. Shaw Comp'y

45 MIDDLE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

In comparing estimates received for Steam Heating Jobs, consider these things—

- 1st—SIZE OF BOILER
- 2nd—SIZE OF RADIATORS
- 3rd—SYSTEM OF PIPING
- 4th—AUTOMATIC AIR VALVES
- 5th—PRICE

1st—SIZE OF BOILER—There is a right size for every house. We give you the right size—not too small and not too large.

2nd—SIZE OF RADIATORS—Very important, for upon this depends the happiness of all during the winter.

3rd—SYSTEM OF PIPING—Most important thing of all. We install in all our jobs the double connected circuit system of piping. This system guaranteed free circulation of steam at very low pressure and therefore is most economical in regard to coal.

4th—AUTOMATIC AIR VALVES—We use only the Hoffman Automatic Air Valve, a sure-working non-adjustable high grade air valve that retails for \$1.50 each.

5th—PRICE—Low enough to satisfy and high enough to give you a perfect steam job. Our price includes everything. Steam work, covering of pipes and boiler, carpenters and mason work and bronzing the radiators.

Be sure and get our estimate before placing any order for heating work.

## ROYAL THEATRE

VITAPHONE VLSSE'S LATEST PLAY

## "Thou Art The Man"

With the Two Favorites VIRGINIA PEARSON and JOE KILBOUR

Five Acts

TODAY and TOMORROW

## TROLLEY AND BOAT EXCURSIONS

50c REVERE BEACH 50c 90c Nantasket Beach 90c

65c Bass Point, Nahant 65c

Through special trolley cars leave Merrimack Square on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8:15 a. m. Connections are made with boat at Revere Beach for Bass Point.

For Tickets and Information apply at Local Office of the State St. Ry. Co.



## WHAT HORTENSE TOLD ME

Hortense tells me that lip biting will mar the prettiest face ever turned out of nature's workshop. All the lip balms and glycerine lotions introduced upon the toilet table will not remedy the parched, cracked appearance due to a continued lip gnawing process. Not until the habit is entirely broken off is there any hope of a change. Girls frequently drift into this ugly practice through a foolish vanity that prompts them to "wear their dimples" all the time. Others bite their lips from nervousness, and sometimes if a girl has pale, colorless lips she will try to vivify them by an occasional pressure with her teeth. After a time, however, she nibbles away unconsciously, and by and by her mouth loses its pretty curves, becomes rough and puffy looking and all the charm of her face is gone.

One should care for one's feet as well as one's hands. Keep them clean and white. Washing the feet in oatmeal will whiten them. For this purpose fill small squares of cheese cloth with rolled oats. Twist the four corners together, then dip the feet in hot water until a milky substance comes from the bag. Then use the bag as a wash cloth. Rub the feet and ankles at least twice a week with almond oil.

To be well groomed is most essential, says Hortense. The woman who is particularly about her home is not always the best dressed, and it often happens that a woman whose home is untidy looks stunning in her street clothes. The points of dress that most women overlook are veils, foot-wear, gloves, hats and handkerchiefs. Be sure that your glove is properly proportioned, and when you decide on a well-fitting style, buy no other. Dust a little powder into your glove before you wear it, and smooth all the seams straight; have the lines on the backs properly over the center of the hands, and the fingers in the tips of the glove.

Keep your hats in their boxes until you wish to use them, and return them at once, when you take them off. Always brush them, especially if they are made of black velvet, or of a dark material that shows the dust. Never carry a soiled or even crumpled handkerchief. These are only little

things, but it is the little things that help toward complete beauty.

Many women owe their reputation for beauty of being harmoniously dressed—for choosing the right color scheme and having the courage to stick to it. But, of course, to do this is not by any means an easy thing, particularly in these days of color-madness, when in order to be faithful to one's belief in color-care, it is often necessary to pass by an unusually attractive hat or blouse simply because its hue is apt to accentuate the wearer's paleness when fatigued, or, in another case, to detract from the brightness of her eyes.

At this time cucumbers are especially good, so it is well to make your cucumber cream now. Let one quart of milk stand in a warm place until quite thick, then pour it into a saucepan and set over a low flame until it boils. Then strain through thick muslin and to the liquid add a large cucumber, thinly sliced, and boil until the mixture is reduced to a soft pulpy mass, then strain again. After the milky fluid has stood for an hour pour it into a bottle and throw away what has settled in the bottom. Add one teaspoonful of alcohol, twenty drops of tincture of benzoin and a drop or two of perfume, and shake thoroughly. Apply at night after bathing the face and let dry on the skin.

A sallow skin is beautified by blue, particularly the brighter shades. But all grays, tans, moles, and undecided colors should be most rigidly avoided. The woman with black hair and a sallow complexion can always dress in the rather brilliant colors, while the woman with light brown hair must make the most of blues, corals, pinky maize, and possibly scarlet. She should seldom wear white, and must beware of the delicate pastel shades that so beautify the blonde and brunette with a pink and white skin.

During the warm months, extra precautions are necessary in order to preserve the texture and beauty of the skin, for dry winds, hot sunshine and salt water all play havoc with the complexion, says Hortense.

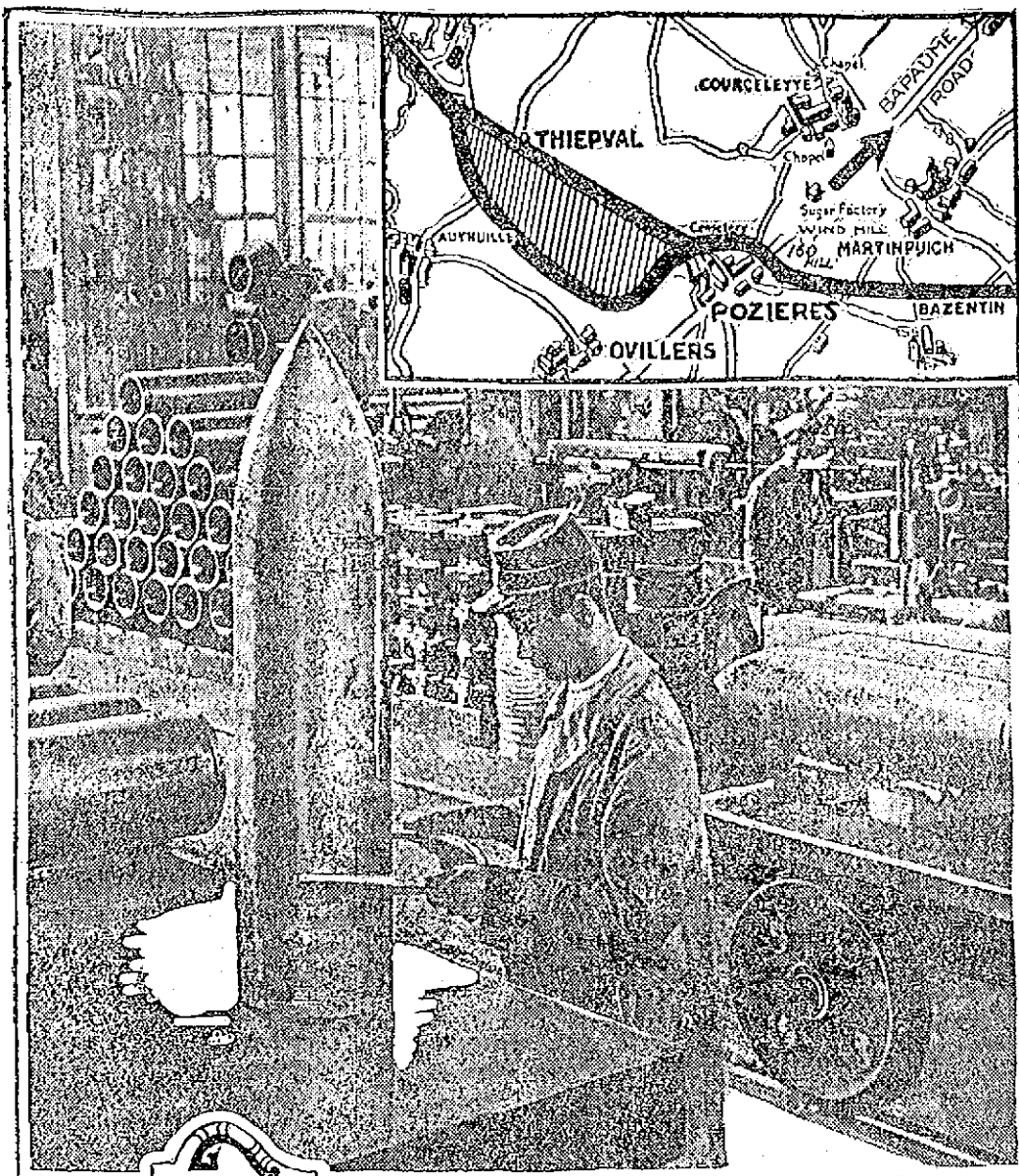
It is hardly possible to go about with a protection in the form of a veil wrapped about one's face for this is too warm for comfort, and disagreeable and dangerous to the eyes, besides. But there are certain precautions which can be taken to relieve the burning sensation which comes from exposure to the sun.

When you have been out in the hot summer air you will find, of course, that your skin has become red and dry from this reckless exposure. Don't come in from out of doors, where you have been enjoying a motor trip or a game of tennis and wash the dust and dirt from your skin with soap and water. This only increases the burning sensation and the dryness of the skin. First rub on a quantity of cold cream and rub thoroughly with a soft cloth. After the irritation has been somewhat lessened the face should then be thoroughly washed and cleansed. Fill a basin two-thirds full of fresh soft water. Should the water be hard, soften it with a teaspoonful of borax to every basin. Dip the face in the water, and afterward the hands. Soap the hands well and rub with a gentle motion over the face. Dip the face a second time into the water in the basin, rinse thoroughly and dry with a thick, soft towel. After the facial bath apply some simple lotion. The use of a good cleansing cream before the facial bath and a suitable lotion afterward has a really wonderful effect in improving the complexion.

Hortense confides to me that a scalp massage is one of the best possible tonics for new growth of hair. Before dressing the hair and when taking it down at night, loosen it by giving the ends of it two or three light shakes. Then place the tips of the fingers of both hands at the juncture of the hair and the forehead and work them with a circular motion gently but firmly toward an imaginary center at the top of the head. At each turn of the fingers let them work lightly on the surface, and then deeply, the first motion is for the hair follicles themselves, the next for moving the scalp on the head so as to make it soft and yielding.

The next movement is to place the tips of the fingers of each hand over an ear at the junction of the hair and the skin. In the same manner as before, they should work over the hair roots with light deep massage until the finger tips meet at the center at

## BRITISH TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN LINE; ALLIES HAVE NOW ENOUGH AMMUNITION



MAP OF ATTEMPTED BRITISH ADVANCE—FRENCH AMMUNITION WORKER.

Pushing westward from Pozieres toward Thiepval the British threaten to break a deep salient in the German line toward Ovillers by straightening the line and occupying the district shown by the shaded portion of the accompanying map. An advance will force a German retreatment or cut off the troops in this sector.

The present front swings around Pozieres, all of which is now held by the British. The Germans are supposed to hold strong positions at the windmill on the Bapaume road and at hill 163, northeast of Pozieres. The arrow in the map points in the direction of Bapaume, the im-

portant road and railroad center which the British wish to reach. Many of the reports from the western war front lay stress on the abundant supply of ammunition of all calibers for the guns of the French and the British. The photograph shows a worker on his shell in a French ammunition factory.

the top. The next movement is to place the fingers at the back of the neck where the hair and skin join and describing the same motions work upward to the center.

Hortense has made me observe that exclusive and fashionable women seldom or never use exfoliants in summer. The exclusive woman's bath is rendered more agreeable and refreshing by a dash of her favorite toilet water, but her garments, trunks and chests of drawers are perfumed only with orris root or orris root tinged with the most delicate of sachet. This is one method she uses, says Hortense, for perfuming her summer garments. She makes a bag of cheap lawn or dimly big enough to cover the entire dress and to keep it free from dust. Incidentally, she hangs in this a long, narrow sachet the length of the dress or frills with the powder the padded hanger on which the dress and bag are hung.

Dresses are laid away in drawers lined with thin sachet pads, and the boxes in which the summer girl keeps her belts, ribbons, etc., are perfumed in the same way. Her garments are thus permeated with a delicate odor, less pronounced than that which follows the use of extracts or toilet waters.

These hot days when you go home from work, tired out, uncomfortable from excess sweating, and generally irritable, your impulse is to seek something restful. It may be a hammock or a chair under a shady tree. It may be an iced drink of some kind. All these things help, providing the iced water or lemonade are sipped slowly. A better plan, however, is to take a hot bath, for it rests the body, increases the circulation of poisons, relieves irritation, leaving the body in a state where sleep will come readily.

## GUARANTEED To DARKEN GRAY HAIR

permanently with perfect ease and safety. Wet your hair all over with Q-Ban, the only guaranteed hair color restorer, every day and expose it to the sun and air. Then your hair will gradually and evenly change to its original uniform dark shade. Absolutely not a trace of gray hair will be left, and nobody can ever tell how it happened. Just think of that! Furthermore, your hair will be much more glossy, lustrous, soft and fluffy than ever before—and fascinating to behold.

The secret of this wonderful change in the color of your hair is mainly brought about by a process of oxidation (oxygen in the air) which results from drying your hair in the sun and air after Q-Ban has been applied. Sun and air are very important parts of the Q-Ban process. Only in this way will Q-Ban and the color restorer and air—can the color be permanently and safely restored to your hair. Make no mistake about this—All preparations claiming to instantly restore the color to your hair are fakes or treacherous dyes.

Q-Ban is made from a scientific formula of glycerine, water, alcohol, ethyle and perfume discovered after years of laboratory study and approved by the greatest chemical experts in the world, including Prof. Van Huber. Everybody uses Q-Ban nowadays, because it is safe and sane and the only guaranteed liquid hair color restorer that is absolutely free from dangerous, dirty, sticky dyes and paints and we want you to know the facts.

Beware of imitations. Give Q-Ban a trial today—you can't do anything until you try—get it from Riker-Jaynes-Liggotts Drug Store—50c a bottle—or write Hestig-Ellis Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Money refunded if not more than delighted. The famous Q-Ban super-shine Hair Tonic, Q-Ban Soap for Shampoo or toilet are also made by us. Write for authoritative booklet on hair culture—free.—(Adv.)

## THE BIG SPELLBINDERS QUARTERLY COMMUNION

CUMMINGS AND COLE LEAD SPEAKERS OF THE TWO BIG PARTIES

The quarterly communion of the Young Men's Catholic Institute was observed yesterday, the members attending the 7:30 o'clock mass in a body. The members repaired to their headquarters in Stackpole street and enjoyed an excellent breakfast.

After breakfast a delightful musical and literary program was carried out, the numbers being as follows: Piano solo, John Broderick; songs, Joseph Reilly, Henry Driscoll, Thomas Carlin, Thomas Buckley, Patrick McGuire; reading, Thomas H. Kelley; instrumental duet, Richard Carlin and John Broderick.

Following the exercises a business meeting was held, President John H. Shea in the chair, and considerable routine business was disposed of. The members showed decided interest in the "Soldiers' night" dance to be held next Tuesday evening at the Casino and it was announced that the following officers were chosen to conduct the affair. General manager, John H. Shea; assistant general manager, John H. McCaffrey; floor director, Joseph H. Leamy; chairman of committee on arrangements, John E. Richards; treasurer, Joseph P. McCarthy; assistant treasurer, Francis C. Higgins; chief aid, Henry Driscoll.

Considerable interest was shown in the carnival to be held next week on the First street oval. Further arrangements will be made during the week and the carnival promises to be one of the greatest events ever conducted by the society.

## CASE OF JOSEPH SMITH

TELEGRAM FROM STATE DEPARTMENT READ AT MEETING OF LOCAL BRANCH, F.I.F.

A meeting of the officers of the Patriotic Irish Front branch, Friends of Irish Freedom, was held yesterday afternoon in the local hall to consider the advisability of taking action on the return of Joseph Smith who has been sent on a charitable mission to Ireland as envoy of the body. A reception will in all probability be given and there is a possibility of a public meeting. The local council will be guided by the action of the national officers in New York on the return of Thomas Hughes Kelly, treasurer of the national body.

Last Friday a telegram of protest was sent to the state department in the name of the local organization by Daniel J. Murphy, president; Joseph P. Quinn, secretary, and James O'Sullivan, national vice president. Yesterday the following answer was received from John E. Osborne, acting secretary of state, and was called to the attention of the meeting by the secretary:

Your telegram in regard to Joseph Smith. On July 25 the department received a cablegram from the embassy at London, stating that Thomas Hughes Kelly and wife and Joseph Smith were returned to Ireland by British authorities and would be returned to the United States on the S.S. Philadelphia, sailing Saturday. On July 26 the department called embassies of parties, pointing that Kelly has not been connected with Irish politics and that Smith is known by his relations to charity rather than to politics, and that they are prominently associated in this country. Nothing further has been received from embassy and the grounds of the action of the British authorities are not known. Department has again cabled the embassy

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

## LOWELL SOLDIER DEAD

## Edouard E. Riendeau, Wounded in Trenches, Was Killed by Train While Recuperating in England

While on the road to recovery, after being seriously wounded by a piece of shrapnel in the French trenches, Edouard Evariste Riendeau, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evariste Riendeau of 9 Joliette avenue, this city, was struck by a train in a small town in England, and died instantly.

The young man, who was 25 years of age, left this city some seven or eight years ago and went to western Canada. Last year when the call for volunteers reached Winnipeg, Manitoba, Riendeau enlisted in the 46th battalion, C.B.F., B Co., and after doing field duty in Canada, he was sent to England. From there he was transferred to the trenches in France, where for several months, according to letters sent to the parents in Lowell, he took part in important battles.

A couple of months ago the young

man was struck and seriously injured by a flying piece of shrapnel and he was removed to a hospital in England. On July 23 while enjoying a walk for his health, he was struck and instantly killed by a train.

His parents were notified of his death by the following telegram: "Regret profoundly to inform you commanding officer reports 427381. Private Edouard Evariste Riendeau, infantry, died July 23, struck by train near Hammer, Surrey, Eng."

The message was dated Ottawa, Ont., July 23, and was signed "Officer in charge of records."

Deceased, who was favorably known in this city, where he lived practically all his life, is survived by his parents, two brothers, Arthur and Louis, and three sisters, Celina, Leona and Maria, all of this city.

## WINS TITLE TO OIL LAND

## U. S. Government Awarded 160 Acres of Kern County Oil Land Valued at \$10,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of the United States district court awarded to the United States government today title to 160 acres of Kern county oil land, valued at \$10,000,000, and known as the McCutcheon section in the government's onster suit brought under the Taft withdrawal order of 1909.

The suit was against G. W. McCutchen, the Standard Oil Co., the Union Oil Co., the General Petroleum Co., and other title claiming interests, being one of many brought by the government to recover in the aggregate California oil lands valued at several hundred millions of dollars.

to urge that parties be not forced to return and to use every means to prevent the threatened action. I will endeavor to keep you advised of developments.

"John E. Osborne, Acting Secretary of State."

## ALTAR BOYS' OUTING

The annual outing of the altar boys of St. Jean Baptiste and St. Joseph's church is being held today on the O.M.I. Novitiate grounds in Tewksbury. Two special cars conveyed the excursionists to the neighboring town at 8:30 o'clock this morning and the trip proved a most enjoyable one. A varied program of sports was carried out during the day and at noon a very appetizing dinner was served. The event was in charge of the pastor of the parish, Rev. Dr. J. H. Racette, O.M.I.

## REPORT OF DEATHS

For the Week Ending July 29, 1916

July—  
21—Michael B. Driscoll, 53, myocarditis.  
21—Michael Proulx, 9 m, enteritis.  
21—Mercedes Molles, 7 m, gastro-enteritis.  
21—Joseph H. Silva, 1, broncho-pneumonia.  
21—Gabriella Pitta, 5 m, measles.  
21—Jane E. Converse, 74, auto intoxication.  
21—William Baxter, 10 m, gastro-enteritis.  
21—Nicholella Georgatos, 4 m, gastro-enteritis.  
21—William H. Mooney, 32, cor. hemorrhage.  
21—Amos G. Hoarmer, 55, embolism of heart.  
21—Mary Dieran, 2 a, prem. birth.  
21—David Pavia, 4 m, gastro-enteritis.  
21—Maria Costa, 3 d, inanition.  
21—William Reardon, 10 m, enteritis.

Henry Chelcine, 50, chr. inter-nephritis.  
Cecile Ducharme, 16, pulm. tuberculosis.  
Robert A. Gunston, 30, ac. art. rheumatism.  
Mary J. Hale, 81, myocarditis.  
Raymond J. Donahoe, 8, ac. drowning.  
Adeline Turcotte, 45, pericarditis.  
James Sutcliffe, 11 m, gastro-enteritis.  
Thomas Nealon, 70, heart disease.  
25—John F. Mitchell, 7 m, gastro-enteritis.  
25—Mary McCormick, 1, diphtheria.  
26—Helen A. McCreadie, 8 m, cap. bronchitis.  
Joseph L. Gagnon, 5 m, cholera infantum.  
Paul Dupuy, 41, del. tremens.  
Vasilios Pappas, 1, broncho-pneumonia.  
Julia Cassidy, 2, measles.  
27—Margaret A. Ferham, 79, thrombosis.  
Theodore Ripley, 49, valv. heart disease.  
James A. Murphy, 45, gastritis.  
John A. Cook, 6 m, entero-colitis.  
Alexander Takamakas, 1, inf. diarrhoea.  
28—Alice Charette, 5 m, enteritis.  
Stephen Flynn, City Clerk.

## MORTALITY OF LOWELL

For the week ending July 29, 1916:  
Population 108,291, total deaths 35, deaths under five 29, infectious diseases 4, acute lung diseases 3, diphtheria 1, measles 2, tuberculosis 1.  
Death Rate—11.2, against 18.53 and 16.53 for previous two weeks.  
Infectious Diseases Reported—Diphtheria 4, typhoid fever 1, measles 42, tuberculosis 8. Board of Health.

## MILITAMEN DRILL IN MANEUVERS INSTEAD OF FIGHTING MEXICANS



"It is not for the purpose of drill, but for the purpose of protecting the country. The service the men are performing there is an honor to them and a necessity to the United States," wrote President Wilson to a woman of Indiana whose son is serving on the border. But drill is not neglected as the accompanying picture taken near McAllen, Tex., proves. It shows men of the Seventy-first New York at maneuvers charging through brush at the side of a road.

## FRENCH WASH GUN CARRIAGES IN THE MEUSE, "RIVER OF DEATH"



FRENCH WASHING GUN CARRIAGES IN THE MEUSE

During the infrequent lulls of the fighting at and near Verdun, scenes such as the one shown in the accompanying picture are seen on the banks of the Meuse. These men are French artillerymen cleaning their gun carriages in the waters of the river which above all others has earned in the great war the title of "the river of death."



BASEBALL AND  
FIELD SPORTS

## THE SUN SPORTING PAGE

BOXING, GOLF  
AND ATHLETICS

## TOTH WON RACE LOST TWO GAMES

Swam to Boston Light  
Under Hard Conditions  
—McCormack Started

Charlie Toth once again proved himself superior to all other Boston Light swimmers by winning the annual Charlestown-Boston Light event, held under the auspices of the L Street Swimmers' club. Toth was the only man of a field of seven to finish and he will receive an extra prize, a handsome silver cup. The time was exactly six hours and is considered fast, considering the conditions.

Ed McCormack was the only Lowell man to enter the swim and he was taken out of the water near the Edison Electric Co. after a plucky fight. The other starters were Jack Hurwitz, Hans Bergmuller, Bob Carey, Henry (Duke) Wellington, all of the L Street Swimmers' club, and Jacob Braft of the E.B.M.H.A. Frank Murphy, who intended to compete, was present at the starting hour, but the physical examiner ordered him to keep out of the water as he was suffering from pleurisy. Murphy went over the course in a boat.

Much disappointment was manifested by the small number of starters. Sam Richards, Henry Miron, Murphy and Cecelia Friedburg, all of whom had announced their intention of swimming, did not start. After giving the outer harbor the "double O," Richards decided that it was impossible for him to make a new record and very improbable that he would reach the light, so he did not compete. Henry Miron, holder of the Charlestown-Boston light record and winner of last year's race, has been sick and, although his entry was sent in, he did not put in an appearance.

## To Try Swim August 25

Cecelia Friedburg made the trip in the press boat, and announced her intention of swimming to the light on August 25. As in her former swims, she will be accompanied by Frank Murphy of Lowell, and will be piloted over the course by Sam Richards.

Instead of taking a course straight out through Black Rock channel and saving the advantage of the fast ebbing tide, Toth attempted to get out of the channel and obtain the shelter of the "Spit," a feat heretofore thought impossible. This attempt almost proved his undoing.

Lashed by a head wind all the way, and being numbed clean through by the icy water, Toth presented a sorry spectacle as he strove to reach the season. Time and time again he stopped and rested, his strength apparently all gone; his eyes slowly closing because of the terrible buffeting he received from the sea all the way. It surely looked as if Toth was "done."

## Boats Surround Toth

Scores of boats carrying hundreds of swimming enthusiasts surrounded Toth, and a continual cheering in a great attempt to cheer Charlie up was kept up. Toth lifted his head and with his face drawn, his eyes swollen, but smiling, he gasped, "I'll make it all right." Then his head dropped, and it surely looked as if he was through. But Toth with his unlimited stamina, wonderful endurance, refused to admit himself defeated.

With a scant 25 yards to go, he put all his strength in a final, concentrated effort, and at 5:15, exactly six hours after he left the mark, 12 miles away, his trembling hand touched the adder.

Toth put up one of the gamest and toughest fights ever seen, and he was cheered to the echo by over 500 people as he finished. He was unable to stand and had to be carried into a boat, but soon recuperated. The water was cold, the temperature dropping to 55 many times and never reaching the 58 mark. A strong head wind and rough water made conditions the worst that have ever been seen in a Boston Light race.

If you want help at home or in your business, try "The Sun" "Want" column.

Portland Easily Takes  
First and Wins Second  
in 10th Inning

The Portland league leaders won both ends of a double header from Lowell at Spalding park Saturday afternoon, easily taking the first by the score of 6 to 1 and winning the second 5 to 7 when Chester Sweatt drove the ball high over the left field fence in the 10th inning of what was supposed to be a seven inning affair.

The first game was one-sided, superb pitching on the Portland side holding Lowell barely while Portland stung the pill for 15 safe clouts in the nine innings. The second game, however, was close and Hughie Duffy had to battle every minute to come out a winner. It was anybody's game until Sweatt came through with the homer and while local fans had looked for a victory, they went away feeling satisfied with the baseball offered for the day.

Aside from the circuit clout pitcher Dick Tukey was the hero of the afternoon holding Lowell at bay in the first encounter and again coming to the fore in the second after Durning and Platt had failed to show anything menacing. Tukey gets credit for both wins.

Paddy Green pitched for Lowell in the first game and was no match for Tukey, being hit hard with men on bases. Portland started the scoring in the third. Tukey grounded out, Clemens singled and stole second and after Burns had foul fied to Kilhullen Pete scored from second on a short single to right by Brown. Dowell singled sending Brown to third. Sweatt's big bat drove the ball to centre scoring Brown and Dowell but Chet was third out-trying to reach second. Portland added a run in the sixth by exactly the same means as his first tally was registered. Clemens singled, pliffed second and race home on Brown's second timely clout. In the sixth an error by O'Connell and hits by Loneragan and Tukey resulted in a run.

Lowell's only run came in the sixth on a double hit Kilhullen and a triple by Stimpson. Then Tukey settled down and the next two men went out in order. Two hits were bunched in the seventh but no damage resulted.

The Duffs' last tally came in the eighth on a double by Sweatt and Beatty's single. With three men on bases and one down, Greenhalge, O'Connell and Torphy made a pretty double play retiring the side. But three men faced each pitcher in the ninth.

The score:

	LOWELL	PORTLAND
Stimpson lf	4 0 2 3 0 0	
Kane cf	4 0 0 1 1 0	
Parker rf	4 0 0 0 0 0	
Helfrich 2b	4 0 1 1 1 1	
Greenhalge 2b	4 0 2 4 2 0	
O'Connell ss	4 0 1 5 5 1	
Torphy 1b	4 0 1 5 1 0	
Kilhullen c	4 1 1 4 2 0	
Green p	3 0 0 0 2 0	
Totals	35 1 5 27 15 1	

	LOWELL	PORTLAND
Clemens rf	5 2 2 1 0 0	
Burns of	3 0 1 1 0 0	
Brown lf	3 1 1 2 1 0	
Dowell 1b	3 1 2 11 0 0	
Sweatt 2b	4 1 2 3 1 1	
Beatty 3b	3 1 2 3 3 0	
Loneragan ss	4 0 1 2 3 0	
Gaston c	3 0 1 2 0 0	
Tukey p	4 0 1 0 2 0	
Totals	35 6 15 27 13 1	

Two-base hits: Greenhalge, Kilhullen, Sweatt. Double hits: Stimpson, Stimpson. Sacrifice hits: Beatty, Stolen bases: Clemens. Double plays: Greenhalge, O'Connell and Torphy. Left on bases: Lowell 5, Portland 3. First base on errors: Lowell 1, Portland 1. Struck out: By Green 3, by Tukey 1. Time: 1:30. Umpires: Robinson and Mayberry. Attendance: 1200.

## SECOND GAME

The second game was a see-saw affair in which Lowell had a three run lead in the fifth stanza. During start-off the game but was derrick in the

fourth after being hit hard. Bonsack worked for Lowell and pitched good ball. Parker's hitting, with two triples and a single featured the game.

After Portland had been retired in order, Durning got into a hole in the first by issuing two bases on balls but he struck out Parker and Greenhalge and no runs were scored. The first run was tallied by the visitors in the second when Sweatt walked, stole second and crossed the plate on a single by Loneragan. Lowell evened it up in the third when Parker tripled with Kane on first base.

Durning was hammered from the mound in the fourth. Greenhalge walked and scored on O'Connell's triple. Parker struck out but Kilhullen brought O'Connell home with a sacrifice fly to Brown. Then singled by Bonsack, Stimpson and Kane and Parker's second triple registered three more runs. Platt, who went in just before Parker's long hit, then struck out Helfrich.

Portland came back with two runs in the seventh when Bonsack filled the bases by purposely passing Loneragan and then lost control and walked the next two men, forcing in two runs. Another run was added in the fifth on a base on balls to Brown, an error by Greenhalge of Beatty's grounder and a single by Loneragan and singles by Clemens, Burns and Sweatt tied the score in the next. Portland took the lead in the ninth only to have it tied by Lowell when Kilhullen tripled, scoring Robinson. Tukey was effective thereafter and Sweatt's home run decided the game.

The score:

	PORTLAND	LOWELL
Clemens rf	5 1 2 2 0 0	
Burns of	5 1 2 2 0 0	
Brown lf	4 1 0 3 0 0	
Dowell 1b	5 1 0 4 0 0	
Sweatt 2b	5 3 3 1 2 0	
Beatty 3b	3 1 2 2 1 0	
Loneragan ss	3 1 2 2 2 0	
Gaston c	3 0 1 1 0 0	
Durning p	4 0 0 0 0 0	
Tukey p	3 0 0 0 0 0	
Totals	39 8 11 30 5 0	

	LOWELL	PORTLAND
Stimpson lf	5 1 2 2 0 0	
Kane lf cf	5 2 2 2 0 0	
Robinson of	5 1 2 2 0 0	
Parker rf	6 0 4 2 0 0	
Helfrich 3b	4 0 0 0 0 0	
Greenhalge 2b	4 1 0 3 0 0	
O'Connell ss	3 1 1 1 0 0	
Torphy ss 1b	4 0 0 0 2 0	
Kilhullen c	1 0 1 1 0 0	
Bonsack p	5 1 2 2 1 0	
Totals	41 7 14 30 17 3	

Two base hits: Durning, Bonsack. Three base hits: Parker. 2. O'Connell. Kilhullen. Home run: Sweatt. Stolen bases: Sweatt, 2; Dowell, Burns, Kane. Sacrifice hits: Kane, Clemens, Dowell. Torphy. Reatty. Sacrifice fly: Kilhullen. Double play: O'Connell, Greenhalge and Torphy. Left on bases: Lowell 12; Portland 12. First base on errors: Portland 2. Base on balls: Off Bonsack, 10; off Durning 3; off Tukey 1. Hits: Off Durning 6 and four earned runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Tukey, 7 hits and 1 earned run in 5

innings; off Platt, 1 hit and 2 earned runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Bonsack, 10 hits, 7 earned runs in 10 innings. Hit by pitcher: By Platt, O'Connell. Struck out: By Durning 4; by Platt 2; by Tukey 1; by Bonsack 3. Umpire: Bannon. Time: 2:10.

## RYAN'S MARE WON

LADY PRELACY TOOK CLASS A TROT AWAY FROM DR. PILLSBURY'S JUNE BELLE

A fine program of races was skillfully and entertainingly worked out at Golden Cove park under the auspices of the Lowell Driving club Saturday afternoon when Lady Prelacy, owned and driven by the club secretary, S. J. Ryan, took a race from Dr. Pillsbury's June Belle, after being a poor fourth in the first heat. It was the Class A trot, distance one mile.

It was some race. June Belle took the first heat in 2:30, and was also a winner in the second, taking it in 2:31. It looked like an easy victory for the doctor's mare, but Lady Prelacy had something in reserve and led June Belle to the tape in the next three heats.

Mike Seneca's Green Pilot took the free-for-all pace in straight heats, and Dolly C, owned by Maguire, won the Class A pace half-mile heats. McVey took the Class B trot.

The summary:

CLASS A TROT				
Lady Prelacy, Ryan.....	4	2	1	1
June Belle, Pillsbury.....	1	1	2	2
Rhineland, Lovering.....	2	4	3	3
Bessie E., Provancher.....	3	3	4	4
Time, 2.30, 2.31, 2.29 1-4, 2.33 1-2, 2.29 1-4.				

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE, MILE HEATS			
Green Pilot, Seneca	1	1	1
Little Gills, Foster	2	2	2
Foxy Grandpa, Hudson	3	3	3
Time, 2:15, 2:12 1-2, 2:13 1-4.			

CLASS A PACE, HALF-MILE HEATS			
Dolly C, Maguire	1	1	1
The Arrow, Honors	2	2	2
King O. O. Pelletier	3	3	2
Time, 1:03, 1:09, 1:11, 1:01.			

CLASS B TROT, HALF-MILE HEATS			
McVey, Clark	1	1	1
Badweiser, Maguire	2	2	2
Time, 1:23, 1:27.			

TOMORROW			
Eastern League	Lowell	Bridgeport	Spalding Park

BASE BALL			
Lowell	Bridgeport	Spalding Park	

7-20-4			
Lowell	Bridgeport	Spalding Park	

Factory output four months to May last, upwards of fourteen millions, increase of over two millions in four months. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world. Factory, Manchester, N. H.

## GAMES TOMORROW

Eastern League  
Bridgeport at Lowell.  
Lynn at Lawrence.  
Worcester at New London.  
New Haven at Hartford.  
Portland at Springfield (2 games.)

American League  
Boston at Detroit.  
New York at St. Louis.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
Washington at Cleveland.

National League  
St. Louis at Boston.  
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.  
Pittsburgh at New York.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

## LEAGUE STANDING

Eastern League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	53	21	.716
New London	50	22	.696
Worcester	43	32	.573
Springfield	41	35	.539
Lynn	40	35	.533
Lawrence	33	40	.444
New Haven	28	41	.389
Lowell	28	45	.375
Hartford	17	45	.274
Bridgeport	29	49	.372

American League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	57	40	.590
Chicago	51	43	.542
Cleveland	52	42	.553
New York	51	43	.542
Cleveland	48	43	.526
Detroit	42	46	.478
Washington	48	45	.515
New York	47	49	.489
St. Louis	47	49	.489
Philadelphia	39	59	.398

National League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	52	44	.542
Boston	47	45	.511
Philadelphia	48	43	.526
Chicago	48	43	.526
Pittsburgh	39	47	.450
St. Louis	42	44	.488
Cincinnati	35	55	.389

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Eastern League  
Bridgeport 2, Springfield 2.  
Bridgeport 2, Springfield 1.

American League  
Boston 3, Detroit 3.  
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 1 (first game).  
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 0 (second game).  
St. Louis 3, New York 0 (second game).  
Washington 2, Cleveland 1 (11 innings.)

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Eastern League  
Lawrence 5, Worcester 3, first game.  
Worcester 2, Lawrence 2, second game.

American League  
Boston 4, Detroit 3, first game.  
Lynn 6, Bridgeport 3, second game.  
Portland 6, Lowell 1, first game.  
Portland 5, Lowell 7, second game, 10 innings.

National League  
Springfield 4, Hartford 4, first game.  
Springfield 3, Hartford 2, second game, 9 innings.

American League  
Detroit 10, Boston 3, first game.  
Detroit 7, Boston 3, second game.



Play 'em straight across the board, Bo—play 'em straight—and pass the good word along.

The one best sure-thing always bet, the greatest, grandest little cigarette you've ever smoked.

MECCA

5 cts.

St. Louis 3, New York 1, first game.  
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1, first game.  
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4, second game.

St. Louis 3, New York 2, second game.  
Cleveland 10, Washington 0.

National League  
Boston 4, St. Louis 3, first game.  
Boston 5, St. Louis 5, second game.  
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1, first game.  
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2, second game.

New York 4, Pittsburgh 3, 11 innings, first game.  
New York 5, Pittsburgh 0, second game.

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2, first game.  
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1, second game.

If you want help at home or in your business, try "The Sun" "Want" column.

## LAWRENCE CLUB SOLD

JOHN J. O'HARA OF SPRINGFIELD, FORMER BALL PLAYER, TO TAKE TEAM

WORCESTER, July 31.—John J. O'Hara, Springfield, will be owner of the Lawrence baseball club henceforth. Joseph P. Sullivan will retire from baseball. The change was decided on at a meeting of the Eastern league in this city yesterday.

The Lawrence club has been in financial difficulties. O'Hara will assume the obligations. The amount was not given out. O'Hara played for several years in the Connecticut league, and more recently managed teams in the Twin State league.

**"Stenographer Wanted"**  
"Hello! Give me Oxford 1765."  
"This is Burdett College."  
"I'm George Adams. Send me another stenographer as good as the last you sent me. I had to promote her."

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18 ROYLSTON ST., COR. WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Madam!  
When ordering your husband's Athletic Union Suits, don't select for this season the same old kind that you have bought for years! Do you know that by keeping this up, you are denying your husband comfort, and yourself the satisfied knowledge of your man's constant neatness?

You choose your own underwear with thought for appearance and comfort. Why not this? Go and see the Scientifically Cut

Pat. Jan. 24, 1906

**COLUS**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ON SALE AT  
CHALIFOUX'S ON THE SQUARE  
\$1.00, popular materials, more for the finish



## EASTERN LEAGUE COMMENT

Bridgeport here tomorrow and Wednesday. Lowell didn't win a game last week.

Tuckey had too much stuff for Lowell but he has been downing other teams the same way.

Parker's two three baggers went clear to the center field fence. Kibb and O'Connell also got long hits good for three bases.

When there was no umpire to start the game, Hugh Duffy suggested that Charlie Ketcher be asked to officiate. Manager Ketcher asked Charlie but the response was that he had friends in Lowell. "You can do it," yelled one of the players from the Portland bench.

"Be sure to put that down," Duffy yelled to Scout Ketcher when Parker struck out on his first time at bat in the second game. Duffy said nothing about the two triples and two singles that followed, however.

It seems almost impossible to get a home run inside the grounds at Spaulding park. Some of the hits Saturday went to the fence, but the runners could not pass third.

It is surprising that there have been no changes in the Eastern League staff of umpires this year with better men available in nearly every city. There is one here in Lowell who could surely do better work than we usually see at Spaulding park. Tom Bannon's work Saturday was a poor exhibition and as a result neither game could be called real baseball. Bannon was impartial, however, and gave Lowell as many decisions in the first game as he gave Portland in the second but it wasn't the kind of work that the fans like to see.

Mascot Bobbie Desmond cannot be blamed for the jinx that is following Lowell. Bobbie was home Saturday with an injured ankle and his brother.

Charlie, chased the balls and picked up the bats but the team lost just the same.

Bonsack should have won the second game with ordinary backing. He was wild in the fourth and passed four men but he was ordered to walk one of these to fill the bases and give the infield a chance to play for the man at the plate. Bonsack has shown splendid control in his previous games.

O'Connell was hit on the wrist with a pitched ball in the second game and was forced to retire. His arm is just healing from the injury he sustained several weeks ago. Then Robinson went into the game and did some good batting.

Bridgeport, the team that is here for three days, beat Springfield in both games of a double header yesterday. Bridgeport has taken on a new lease of life since the team was purchased by the American Chain Co. and the appointment of Mike Healey as manager, so some fast baseball is promised during the next few days.

Lowell is at home every day this week except Thursday, the day that the store clerks would have a chance to attend the game. After Bridgeport's departure Lowell plays a day in Worcester and New London comes here for a game Friday and a scheduled double header Saturday.

The attendance is increasing in different cities along the circuit where teams are playing first division baseball. Over 400 people saw the double header in Worcester Saturday, about four times the number that went out to Spaulding park.

Hugh Duffy started to jolly Lohman about the item published in out-of-town papers to the effect that "Zeke" had been sold to Detroit. "I didn't see the papers today," Zeke answered. "That's all right," retorted Duffy, "but I'm willing to bet a dozen of them are on the way to Texas now."

## RED SOX NOW IN LEAD LOCAL NAVAL CRUISE

LEAD CHICAGO BY A HALF GAME —YANKERS ARE IN FIRST PLACE

By trouncing Detroit to the tune of 9 to 2 while the Yankees were being defeated in a double header, the Red Sox yesterday went into the lead in the American League race and now hold a half game lead on the Chicago White Sox. Four defeats in two days at the hands of the St. Louis team proved disastrous to the crippled Yankees, who now are in third place. Saturday Dave Davenport of the Browns won both games from the former leaders and yesterday St. Louis won 10 straight games by winning another double header. Walter Johnson beat Cleveland and the Indians are now in fourth place.

**THE BRAVES ARE:**  
3 games behind Brooklyn.  
1 game ahead of Philadelphia.  
6 games ahead of New York.  
8 games ahead of Chicago.  
10 games ahead of Pittsburgh.

**THE RED SOX ARE:**  
1/2 game ahead of Chicago.  
1 game ahead of Cleveland.  
3 1/2 games ahead of Detroit.  
5 games ahead of Washington.

## SULLIVAN-TOTH SWIM

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BIG MATCH  
AGREED UPON—SWIM TO START SATURDAY, AUG. 10, AT 6 P. M.

Arrangements have been completed for the match between Henry Sullivan of Lowell and Charlie Toth of Boston to start on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 6 o'clock. Toth's fine showing in yesterday's Boston Light race places him as the best man in this section to slack up against Sullivan. "The Lowell boy is now training in Winthrop and sends word that he is in fine condition and feels strong enough to attempt the task any time. Many Lowell friends of Mr. Sullivan are planning to follow him in boats."

## AMATEUR BASEBALL

The T. R. & T's defeated the All Stars of North Billerica Saturday by the score of 9 to 7 in a hard hitting game. The All Stars were responsible for the loss of the game. The batting of Riley, Gendreau and McGann were features.

A home run by Belleville with the score tie in the ninth inning won the game for the Bellows Falls team over the Belvidere Saturday afternoon. The score was 4 to 3. The batteries were: Pitts' South Ends, Scott, Devlin and Freeman; Belleville: Levine and Sullivan.

## METHUEN MARATHON

Three Lowell runners were among the first five to finish in the five-mile marathon from Lawrence to Methuen Saturday afternoon. Davis came in third, Coulter fourth and Clisto fifth. Those who finished on the 15 to 20 mile run were: James Hannigan of Dorchester crossed the tape first, with Clinton Horne of Dorchester, second; Leroy E. Davis of Lowell, third; Fred Coulter of Lowell, fourth, and Joseph Christo of Lowell, fifth.

## VESPER COUNTRY CLUB

R. W. Gleason with a gross score of 84 and P. D. Thompson with a net score of 78 were the winners of the medal play handicap tournament at the Vesper-Country club Saturday.

## HUNTING CLUB

The trap shoot at the Hunting club Saturday resulted as follows: E. Brody 14, A. Adams 11, H. Boynton 20, A. F. Stanton 15, J. Smith 17, Phil S. Biscoll 10, J. Pearson 14, Felling 11, Alwood 12, Billings 14.

Bright, Sears & Co.  
WYMAN'S EXCHANGE  
Bankers and Brokers  
SECOND FLOOR

## GREAT BRITAIN WARNED

## American Note of Protest Against Blacklist Made Public—Inconsistent With Rights of Neutrals

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Great Britain is warned in the American note of protest against the blacklist, that public law night by the state department, of the "many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British foreign office, the note declares "in the gravest terms" that it is "manifestly and utterly inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of the United States and the rights of the citizens of the United States to trade with the people of the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have accepted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war."

It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people of the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have accepted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war."

The American note is even more positive in its terms than officials have intimated. Ambassador Page was instructed by Acting Secretary Polk to deliver it formally and textually. It follows:

"The announcement that His Britannic Majesty's government have decided the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscription 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States, and seems to the government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers to the government of the United States are asked to place on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for American doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed."

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the rest of the world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established. Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made 'whenever on account of' proxie."

This experiment apparently was found satisfactory, for in the following year it was enacted:

"This course, taking into serious consideration the great danger to the United States of the state of the all the freemen leaving their plantations to come to the place of elections, have therefore ordered it, that it shall be free and lawful for all freemen to send their votes for elections by proxy the next General election in May, and so forth hereafter."

## VOTE BY PROXY

Absentee Voting to be Made Leading Issue in 1917

Special to The Sun  
STATE HOUSE, Boston, July 31.—Since Vice President Marshall, by sustaining a point of order raised against the amendment to the army bill which would have permitted national guardsmen from Massachusetts serving in Texas to vote at the election in November for president and congress, interest in the subject of "absentee voting" is certain to be renewed in this state. In fact, Adjutant General Cole, who will probably announce on Saturday his candidacy for the democratic nomination for governor, has already indicated that one of the planks in his platform will be the plank that men who are defending their country, by force of arms, should not thereby be deprived of their vote in determining who shall govern the country.

As a matter of fact, absentee voting was permitted in this state upon the time of the adoption of the province charter in 1820. Prior to that time, the statutes specifically recognized "voting by proxy," although the term at that time had a meaning quite different than is now given to it. It then meant that a person might send up his vote, and send it by another person to the election place.

The first reference to voting by proxy is found in the records of the year 1825, when it was ordered: "That the general court, to be held in May next, for election of magistrates, &c., shall be held at Boston, & that the towns of Ipswich, Newbury, Salem, Saugus, Weymouth, & Hingham shall have liberty to stay so many of their freemen at home for the safety of their towns, as they may deem fit, and that the said freemen shall be appointed by the towns to stay at home shall have liberty for this court to send their votes by proxy."

## LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Middlesex, ss. Probate Court. To all whom these presents shall come, I, Charles Carl Richards, executor of the will of Asenath Hauser, late of Chelsea, in said County, deceased: Whereas the said Charles Carl Richards, executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the account of his trust under said will; and he hereby elected to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1916, at the office of the Probate Court, to show cause if any have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be on day of August, 1916, and by mailing by registered mail, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court, to-wit: Charles Carl Richards, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

P. M. ESTY, Register.  
JIS-24-21

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Chas. Louis Lambert to Fannie H. Silverstein, dated January 11, 1916, and recorded with Middlesex County Deeds, Book 312, Page 312, and assigned by said Fannie H. Silverstein to E. L. Willis, said assignment being recorded with Middlesex County Deeds, Book 312, Page 312, and the mortgage being in full force and effect, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of Lawrence street in Lowell in the County of Middlesex and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the premises on said Lawrence street at a point distant fifty-eight feet and six inches from the southerly side of the premises on said Lawrence street to the northerly side of said Lawrence street and thence running northeasterly one hundred and twelve and 60-100 feet to land now or formerly of one Bell, thence southerly to the northerly side of Lawrence street sixty feet to the point of beginning. Containing about one hundred and thirty-four (134) square feet.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage held by the said Chas. Louis Lambert, and the balance due on the principal \$1400.00 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale. Balance in ten days from date of sale.

E. L. WILLIS, Assignee and present owner of said mortgage.  
Robert E. Buffum, Attorney.  
933 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.  
JIS-31-17

## Blueberries Wanted

AT 131 Gorham Street

to protect themselves and the commonwealth from hostile acts of the Indians, to send their votes by proxy, would require similar legislation, permit those who may be absent from their homes for the purpose of protecting the commonwealth of their country to do likewise."

No action was taken on the report, however; in fact, very little consideration was given it, in the session of 1917, the time it came to be made one of the leading issues.

## NEAR ACCIDENT

Steam Launch Was Too Close to Dam for Comfort

Messrs. Edward Dufresne, Benjie Leboeuf and another man in William Adams' steam launch "Percival" had a most exciting experience on the Merrimack river, last evening, until rescued by Commodore James H. Walker, in his motorboat "Asa."

The "Percival" had been up the river with a party of ladies and gentlemen and returned to the landing of the Lowell Motorboat club shortly before 7 o'clock. After landing the ladies at the head of the wharf, the three men remained in the boat and took her around to the lower side of the landing to dock her for the night. While making the turn, the launch, having the engine and the launch started to back toward the dam, defying all efforts of Engineer Leboeuf to reverse the power.

Upon finding that the boat would not go forward, Mr. Leboeuf shut off the power and then the boat began to drift with the current toward the dam, the engine and the launch started to back toward the dam, defying all efforts of Engineer Leboeuf to reverse the power.

The men on the "Percival" were in a critical condition when the "Asa" came along containing Mr. Walker and party of friends. As the "Asa" came close to the landing the whistle on the "Percival" was blown several times. The moment Mr. Walker mistook the uproar for a salute and responded by ringing the bell on the "Asa." In another moment he heard the shouts from the "Percival" and saw the gesticulations of those on the landing, and immediately he backed the "Asa" down the river and within 30 feet of the dam went up around her and making her fast to the "Asa" towed her back to the landing. The men on the "Percival" had removed their shoes preparatory to jumping overboard and swimming ashore. Capt. Prentiss, who witnessed the incident from the landing, then greeted the party on their safe return with these reassuring remarks: "I knew the boat wouldn't go over the dam because there is only 18 inches of water going over. Not enough to take a boat that size over. I know because I was hung up on that dam for 45 hours."

The men on the "Percival" were perturbed to learn that Capt. Prentiss's word for it, they had absolutely no desire "to be shown." If the captain had only sent them that message by wireless while they were in midstream it would have greatly relieved their feelings.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

HAIR STAIN, Lawless Noonan's hair dye, 30c. Doves' hair dye, 25c. Pharmacy, Noonan's, Storey's, Riddell's, Central st., Butlers.

FOR HIRE—5 and 7 passenger touring cars, go anywhere, day or night, rates given on application. Tel. 611-10.

CHIMNEY building experts, repair, and cleaning, at reasonable prices. Wm. Cloutier, 31 West Third st. Tel. 5181-W.

GIRLIN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, item bldg., Lynn, Mass. Business and home clearing, at reasonable prices. Absolute secrecy. Write for free advice or call.

TEACHER will give private lessons in English language, mathematics, civil service, etc. Address Miss R. E. Lavanagh, 129 Llewellyn st.

HAT BLEACHING—Ladies' and gentlemen's straw and Panama hats cleaned and dyed and reblocked into the latest styles. E. H. Severy, Inc., 133 W. Church st., Tel. 5181-W.

PIANOS and organs tuned and repaired, tuning \$1. Kershaw, 40 Hampshire st. Tel. 974-M.

ROOFERS—J. Burns & Son, slate roofers. Roofs repaired. Tel. 3292-W. 65 Concord st. Tel. 1469-J. 709 Pleasant st.

IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news stands of the Union station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

## HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN wanted who would like to learn carpenter's trade. Inquire S. 21, Sun Office.

MEN wanted for haymaking. Apply at Hood Farm.

YOUNG MAN wanted at Surprenant's Tailor Shop, 602 Merrimack st.

I HAVE a good paying proposition to offer to the right man in this city. No capital needed. Reference, Agent C. Brown, Sales Manager, 431 Union Road, No. Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY wanted to act as clerk in office to the right man in this city. Cameron Bros., 155 Middlesex st.

WARRIORS and top stitchers wanted. Good prices and steady work. Apply to Mr. Jannelle, Adams Bros., 160 Lincoln st.

SINGERHEAD OPERATOR and machine pointer-over wanted. Apply to Mr. Flynn, Adams Bros., Lincoln st.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive public auto. Apply to Sam Topjian, 10 Tyler st.

MAN wanted to wash dishes nights. Fox's Lunch, 19 Bridge st.

CHAMBER GIRL wanted. Apply 38 Middlesex st.

YOUNG MAN over 16 wanted to learn the drug business. Apply 18, Sun Office.

WEAVERS who are skilled can make good wages weaving cotton goods. At the mill of C. J. Alvine & Sons, 114 Union st., Lowell, Mass. Apply in person or write for particulars.

MEN wanted at once to learn to repair Ford autos; excellent opportunities, good pay for competent work; shop for particulars. Used Car Dept., 25 Green st., Cambridge, Mass.

ALL ROUND TEAMSTER wanted, with house vacant for family use, also men for haymaking. Apply J. A. Westcott, 1-4.

PAINTS MAKER wanted; good pay and steady job all the year around. Apply at once. M. Marks Co., 40 Central st.

WE WANT HELP NOW—LATER WE SHALL HAVE ALL WE CAN EMPLOY NOW OR NEVER!!

Old employees who left us to work elsewhere must return before Aug. 1st or after that date all interest in their old jobs will be lost and pension, etc., will be lost and pay will start anew.

On Aug. 1st we shall destroy all records of help not then employed.

Waterhead and Waterside Mills

## JULY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

## TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

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6:55	7:25	6:01	7:03	6:54	7:45	7:15	7:45
6:47	7:23	6:35	8:17	6:40	7:00	7:30	7:50
6:49	7:33	7:13	8:24	6:49	7:07	7:39	7:59
6:47	8:00	7:45	8:31	7:06	7:13	7:14	7:14
6:47	8:00	7:45	8:31	7:14	7:44	7:14	7:44
6:43	8:13	8:43	8:43	7:35	8:23	7:35	8:23
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The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

# THE LOWELL SUN

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. MONDAY JULY 31 1916

PRICE ONE CENT

## ARMS TO MEXICO

Cong. Rogers Would Stop Admission of Any Arms to Mexico

Special to The Sun  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—In a speech delivered in the house Saturday Congressman Rogers made a very earnest speech against the admission of any arms into Mexico. He said in part:  
"Three or four days ago 2700 stand of arms went over the Mexican border to Villa. Some have gone since, I am told; I do not know how truly. This movement at Vera Cruz was precipitated for the military reason—which I do not question to be a sound one from a military point of view—that it was necessary to seize the arms going to Huera, because these arms would be used against the forces of the United States and that it was the most obvious military prudence to stop them for that reason, the force of which I entirely admit. Yet they were allowed to go over the northern border at the same time. You cannot do much more for any ally than that. And now we see that Mr. Carranza disapproves of what has been done at Vera Cruz. Hardly friendly in an ally whom we are arming. It will be but a short time when those men of the north are united with the rest of Mexico against us. That is not an unreasonable anticipation. Why are we not taking the ordinary military precaution there? Why are we allowing more arms to go into those parts of Mexico? They will be used against our armies within 30 days."  
There is brought to my mind very strongly, sir, that verse that was written by James Russell Lowell at the time of the Civil war:  
"You wonder why we're hot, John?  
Your mark was on the guns.  
The neutral guns that shot, John,  
Our brothers' and our sons."

Now we are letting the guns and munitions of war go into Mexico, and by and by the mark on the guns in northern Mexico will shoot our brothers and our sons will not be neutral marks; they will have our own marks upon them.

I say, Mr. President, the time has come to stop, as we have stopped at Vera Cruz, the admission of any arms into the Mexican republic. If war, alas, or armed intervention cannot be averted, that is the surest way to bring this war to a close. That is the method the president has adopted in order to prevent Mr. Huerta from protracting resistance to our troops, and yet arms are going in freely over the border, and I do not think I am mistaken when I say we are in danger of a fight on that border at any minute. I do not want to see those people furnished with weapons.

The thing that seems worse to me, more than anything else in the whole framing of the issue with Mexico, was this putting us in the attitude of an ally of Pancho Villa. I think every military reason demands that we should put an embargo on arms everywhere, and I think the distinction that we are making is one that is utterly false, both from the military and the moral point of view.

Mr. Rogers quoted poetry appropriate to the occasion, including "The Dumdum" and "A Day of Carthage," and hearing the conclusion of his speech, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have supported President Wilson by my vote and by word of mouth when the United States seemed to be standing face to face with a foreign power. I upheld the administration in the Vera Cruz incident and in the submarine controversy with Germany. I trust I shall never deviate from this course, whatever may be the politics of the man in the White House."

"But I can not condone the course of the present administration in connection with munitions exportation to

Mexico. Let me very concisely review what I have before given in detail. When President Wilson was inaugurated the Taft embargo against shipping arms to Mexico was in effect. February 3, 1914, President Wilson raised the embargo. April 24, 1914, at the time of the Vera Cruz affair, he restored the embargo. May 19, 1914, he raised the embargo so as to permit exportations by sea. June 16, 1914, he absolutely restored the embargo, sea and land. September 10, 1914, he raised the embargo. October 19, 1915, he restored the embargo, simultaneously excepting the forces of Carranza. June 20, 1916, he restored the general embargo. Each time the embargo was imposed the action was taken as the result of outrages upon Americans, which surpassed even the ordinary run of outrages to which we are, alas, somewhat benumbed. Each time the embargo was lifted the action was taken because of a slight improvement in the internal condition in Mexico; yet at no time during the past three years could any man truly state that the internal troubles of Mexico were at or approaching an end.

"It has been plain throughout to the most casual onlooker that even when conditions were relatively improved the flames were only smoldering. It required neither prescience or omniscience to see that the arms and cartridges with which we were supplying the desperados of Mexico might at any time be turned against us as they had repeatedly been turned against us in the past. We must never forget that our dead were killed with American ammunition and that without American ammunition they would not have met their dreadful fate. When we think of the hideous traffic of Mexico, authorized—may, aided and abetted by the administration—our cheeks must blush for shame. The story is one of the blackest and saddest in our entire history." RICHARDS.

## INDUSTRIAL AND STORE NEWS

The members of the Die Grinders and Polishers of the United States Cartridge Co. held an interesting meeting at 32 Middle street yesterday morning. Considerable business was transacted and the principal speaker at the meeting was Vice President Flynn of the International Union of Metal Polishers.

Members of the Blacksmiths' union held a regular meeting at their headquarters in Middle street yesterday morning. The attendance was large and considerable business was transacted.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**  
Drinking Founts  
Grain Hoppers  
Poultry Remedies  
EGG BOXES  
WIRE NESTS  
ARTIFICIAL EGGS  
LEG BANDS  
DRY MASH  
SCRATCH FEED  
CHICK FEEDS  
Closed Thursday P. M.  
**ADAMS HARDWARE**  
AND PAINT CO.  
Middlesex St. Near the Depot

## GENERAL REVIEW OF WAR

Concerted Effort of Allies on Three Fronts to Crush Central Powers—Titanic Struggle Such as World Has Never Known—Great Events During Two Years of Fighting

The second year of the world war closes with the "Battle of Europe," a concerted effort of the allies on three fronts to crush the central powers, which has developed into a titanic struggle before which superlatives, already exhausted, are completely beggared.

France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, Italy in the south, have hurled wave after wave of armed men on the Teutonic lines, together with an avalanche of shells and bombs such as the world has never known up to the present time. For the first time the Teutons are, temporarily at least, on the defensive on the thousands of miles of the existing battle fronts.

The change in the situation which the year has brought is striking, although the results so far have been more potential and spectacular than radical. A year ago the Germans, contending their great drive against the Russians, hurled the Slavs back along the entire eastern front, captured Warsaw, the great fortresses of Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk and established lines far inside Russian territory which they maintained virtually unbroken until the last three months. They seized all Poland, a great slice of Russia to the south of that country and expelled the invaders from Galicia and Bukovina. Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen were the heroes of these great successes.

On the western front the changes in position during the year were comparatively small but the 12 months were marked by three events of interest: The battles of Champagne and Verdun, the opening of the great Franco-British offensive on the Somme took place in this period.

The battle of Champagne opened on Sept. 25, after a week's terrific bombardment of the German lines by the French, British and Belgians. In a week of the bloodiest fighting that had been known up to that time the allies captured the town of Reims, 20 miles of trenches, six towns and 23,000 prisoners. But there they halted. They could not break through the mighty German wall and the grim deadlock which marked the western front for so many months was resumed. The battle of Champagne marked the removal of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, from the beginning of the war up to that time. In December, 1915, it was announced that he had resigned to take a home command and Sir Douglas Haig was appointed his successor.

Battle of Verdun  
In sheer human interest the battle of Verdun probably surpassed all other individual events of the war. On Feb. 23 the German crown prince began his assault of the historic French fortress, known throughout many centuries as the gateway to France. For five months the defenders withstood a storm at the fury of which the world stood aghast. Foot by foot, almost inch by inch, the Germans forged forward, with a reckless disregard of their lives, a tenacity and cool courage which was only equalled by the heroic determination of the French. On June 3 an unofficial estimate of the German losses at Verdun placed the total at the appalling figure of 450,000. The assailants fought their way to within about three and a half miles of the fortress but for sev-

eral weeks have reported no further progress and the force of their attacks appears to have lessened.

### Offensive on Somme

The Franco-British offensive on the Somme opened on July 1, 1916. It was preceded by a bombardment of unparalleled duration and intensity, featured by the appearance of new and gigantic British howitzers. Under this awful hurricane of big gun fire the German first line defenses crumbled. When the British and French troops advanced they reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor, only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns. German first lines were carried over an extent of 25 miles and the second positions pierced at certain points but up to the present the fighting has been indecisive in so far as the forcing of the Germans to withdraw their main lines is concerned. The fighting has been of the bitterest possible description and the reports of press correspondents at the front team with accounts of the most amazing heroism and devotion on both sides. Instances have been reported of the sole survivor of a company, wounded and without hope, manning a machine gun and fought to the last amid the bodies of his comrades; of isolated detachments who stood off their foes for days until succor reached them or death; of captured surgeons who bandaged the wounds of their captors; of heroic rescues of wounded comrades under fire and of countless similar deeds that thrilled the watching world.

### First Move by Russia

The first move in the great allied offensive was not made by the Franco-British, however, but by the Russians. On June 4 the troops of the Emperor Nicholas opened a tremendous assault on the Austro-German lines on a 300-mile front extending from the Pripiet marshes to Rumania. The Russian line held firm in the north, but to the south General Brusiloff swept with irresistible force through the Austrian defenses, tearing a great gap about 100 miles in extent. Through this the Russians poured, capturing Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, and overrunning the crownland. The Austrian losses are declared to have been enormous. A month after the offensive began the Russians making an official announcement that over 200,000 prisoners had been taken and at least an equal number killed or wounded.

As the offensive developed the Russians won new successes further north and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The fighting has also extended to the extreme north, in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

### Important Russian Successes

In another theatre of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front the Russian chief of the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in January, 1916, which resulted in the capture of Erzerum and the port of Trabzon and expelled the Turks from the greater part of Armenia. After a comparative lull of some months, the grand duke resumed his advance simultaneously with a serious uprising against the Turks by the Arabs in Arabia. The Arabs swept the sacred city of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif and besieged Medina, the city where Mohammed was buried and one of the holiest spots of the Mohammedan world. In the meantime the Russians took Mamakhatun and Bahrut, but these operations have not yet reached a definite conclusion.

### Turkish Campaigns

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important, but highly dramatic, disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the French and British to force the Dardanelles and seize Constantinople was definitely abandoned in November, 1915, and the allied troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been used in this venture, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five British and one French, were sent to the bottom as well as some minor craft and the casualties were unofficially reported to be almost equal to the original number of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

### Disaster of British

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,000 troops under General Townshend to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris. This expedition had made a sensational dash more than 300 miles up the river in an attempt to seize Baghdad. It was within 10 miles of the city when it was decisively defeated by the Turks and forced to fall back 100 miles. Here it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a relief force had made several vain efforts at rescue.

Two new actions entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On Oct. 13, 1915, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the central powers and on March 3, 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal after the republic had seized all German ships interned in her ports.

The entrance of Bulgaria into the war was significant as a combined assault on Serbia by Austria, Germany and Bulgaria which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the outnumbered Serbians and the subjugation of their country. The remnants of the Serbian army were driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Albania whence they were rescued by the British, French and Italians. They were shipped to Corfu where they were reorganized and re-equipped. The number of the combined Franco-British forces at Saloniki, the survivors of the Gallipoli campaign were also gathered at the Grecian port as well as large British and French army from Egypt. This combined force is estimated at 600,000 men and is presumably being held for an attempt to wrest Serbia from the Bulgarians.

### Principal Austrian Successes

The principal success won by Austrian arms during the year was a great offensive undertaken against Italy in May. The Austrian forces swept the Italian invaders back over a wide stretch of country in the Southern Tyrol, reconquered about 250 square miles of Austrian territory and carried the battle line to the Italian frontier, however, and at the close of the twelve months had regained a large portion of ground and were vigorously pressing a counter-offensive in accordance with the plans of the entente for concerted action.

### Naval Battle

On the sea the year witnessed an event of surpassing interest. The German grand fleet, steaming out from its mine fields and impregnable harbors at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, engaged the British fleet in the mightiest naval battle of history.

With his staff off the Orkneys when the cruise ship went down. It was at first thought the cruiser had been the victim of a submarine but this theory was generally discarded when it was learned that the warship had struck a mine and gone down in the midst of a terrible storm.

### Victory for United States

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the crisis between this country and Germany over the submarine warfare which threatened more than once a rupture of relations and even war.

The sinking by a submarine without warning of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, created a profound impression in the United States. Germany sent a note to Washington in September pleading self-defense and offering to refer the question of compensation to the Hague but this was regarded with disapproval by the Washington government and the situation became very tense. In October Germany disavowed and regretted the sinking of the Arabic.

"Five months later the French steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning while carrying more than 300 passengers, including a number of Americans, across the English channel. About fifty persons were killed and this incident brought the submarine situation to an acute stage. Germany at first disclaimed responsibility for the attack on the Sussex but the evidence accumulated by the United States appeared so overwhelming that President Wilson on April 18 despatched to Germany a note which was virtually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared before congress and laid the entire problem before that body. Germany promised that no more liners or merchantmen would be sunk without warning and without ample opportunity for the escape of crews and passengers. These promises were considered satisfactory by the president and the war cloud lifted. Since that time a large number of ships have been sunk by German and Austrian submarines but the rules of international law have been generally observed.

Another cause of friction between the United States and the central powers was also removed during the year. Since the outbreak of the war certain propagandists had been busy instigating strikes in munition factories which had contracts with the allies and in endeavoring in other ways to interfere with this trade. For his activity in this respect the recall of Dr. Constantin Pumbak, Austrian minister in Washington, was ordered by President Wilson in September. The following December, for similar reasons, the president requested the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, naval and military attachés respectively to the German embassy. A number of convictions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

### Revolt in Ireland

Apart from events in the actual war the most striking event of the year in connection with the conflict was an uprising in Ireland in April. The outbreak was organized by a society known as the Sinn Fein, committed to the principle of an independent Ireland. Bloody fighting took place in Dublin in which hundreds of lives were lost and the heart of the business section destroyed, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The fighting was sporadic elsewhere in Ireland and of minor importance. The revolt was finally crushed and the ringleaders executed. It led, however, to an agitation which resulted in the government preparing a temporary home rule bill which it expects to pass through parliament this fall.

### Arrest of Casement

Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Sir Roger Casement, formerly in the British consular service, was arrested on the west coast of Ireland where he had attempted to land a cargo of arms sent from Germany. He was tried later for high treason and sentenced to death.

No definite figure can be given of the cost of the great war in blood and gold but the most reliable estimates present figures so vast that they become practically meaningless. In March 1916 the United States general staff estimated the total losses in men to all the belligerents since the war began were 13,033,000.

### Cost of the War

As to the money question figures are more reliable but still vague. The present sums which are so beyond anything previously known to international finance, so impossible of any human comparison that they become little more than a jumble of figures. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury of Germany, estimated that the war was costing all the combatants \$370,000,000 a week or eleven and a half billion dollars a year. William Michaelis, another German financial expert, put the yearly cost at the vaster sum of fifteen billions and other financial authorities gave even higher figures.

On July 17 Reginald McKenna, British chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the house of commons that the expenditures for Great Britain alone were \$30,000,000 daily. He did not say, however, how much of this incredible sum represented war expense.

### Peace Talk

Within the last few months there has been some talk of peace in Germany and considerable peace activity by unofficial bodies in various countries, but there has been little indication that the chancelleries of Europe are at present seriously considering a close of hostilities.

### MATRIMONIAL

Joseph C. Rondeau and Miss Della Chausse were married yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Arthur Baron, O.M.I. The witnesses were Charles Chausse, father of the bride, and F. X. Rondeau, father of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 10 Juliette avenue.

### POLICE TO CROSS BATS

Arthur Drevett's police baseball team will meet the Manchester, N. H. police in the Queen city Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock, or after. This will be the third of a series of four games which were arranged between these teams. Lowell won the first game and the second was a tie but Manchester has added a new first sacker to its lineup and has a hunch that the tables will be turned Wednesday.

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## CITY HALL NEWS

Another Building Delay Added to the Long List

It looks as though the Pawtucket school addition would not be ready for occupancy before September, 1916, for according to the Pawtucket work should not be started until every item from the foundation to the roof has been carefully considered. The architect, in a letter sent to Commissioner Donnelly, states that even had the work been started at the close of the school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917.

Commissioner Donnelly was anxious to see the work started on the new school building and he sent a letter to Architect Perley F. Gilbert, asking for information concerning the delay in the starting of operations. The architect's reply was as follows:

Mr. James E. Donnelly, Commissioner of Public Property and Licenses.  
Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry about the apparent delay in the work on the Pawtucket grammar school addition, I wish to say that this work should not be started until every item from foundation to roof has been carefully considered, draughted and specified in such a complete manner that the contractors can present an intelligent, economical and definite figure for all of the work involved without subsequent changes. To do this requires more time, study and real hard work for the architect, the architect and the engineer, than the public recognize. A few additional weeks taken in preparation will save months at the other end and considerable figure for all of the work involved in the present school work. Even had the work been started at the close of school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917, provided the sessions in the present building are to go on undisturbed, for there are changes in the building plan and specifications for which the state authorities have required must be filed at the state house before a permit will be granted for an addition. This requirement was not at first anticipated as no complaints have been forthcoming in regard to the work.

Fortunately the matter was brought to the attention of the state officials before the plans were far advanced and an objection was prevented that would certainly have delayed the work several months had the work been started without this consideration. The design, the ventilation and rearranging of the building plan, and the satisfactory to the state, has really doubled the time needed for the preparation of the strictly new additional portion of the plan. No complaint can be justly made against any of those responsible for pushing the work along. No time has been lost in the preparation of the plan and specifications, which I am pleased to advise you are now ready to figure. Very truly yours, Perley F. Gilbert, Architect.

### Sewer Assessments

The following sewer assessments for the year 1916 will be submitted for approval at tomorrow's meeting of the municipal council:  
Hayes avenue, Tolman avenue, Chase avenue, West Meadow road and Mitchell avenue, \$3481.23; Martin and Rosemont streets, \$1905.30; Viola street, \$691.13; Bolt street, \$171.44; Butman road, \$215; Putnam avenue, \$57.35; Carolyn street, \$57.55; Daniel street, \$330.00; Fayette street, \$57.50; Upham street, \$545.03; Hanks street, \$74.27; Stevens street, \$130.93; Manchester street, \$23.95; Cedar court, \$53.77; Bellevue, Hillside and Temple streets, \$1526.68.

### Board of Health

Two cases of measles were reported at the local office of the board of health since yesterday. Outside of that everything is normal in that department of the city.

### Permits Issued

The following permits were given out at the office of the lands and buildings department:  
Lowell Realty Co., erection of a garage at 109 Bellevue street, at a cost of \$350; Margaret W. Merrill, general alterations and the changing of stores into two tenements and general improvements to the building numbered 300-304 Middlesex street, at a cost of \$2600; E. F. Anderson, erection of a garage at 27 West Forrest street at a cost of \$100.

Camille Roussin, the well known attendance officer, returned yesterday from a three-weeks' vacation spent at Bellevue, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where he was the guest of brothers and sisters. Mr. Roussin resumed his work at city hall this morning.

### Heal his itching skin with Resinol

The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years even in severe cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes, and many other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 218, Baltimore, Md.



**A LUCKY PURCHASE**  
675 SKIRTS  
All but 50 were Tub Skirts. Gabardines, Pique, White Serges, GOLFines, Awning Stripes, Palm Beach Cloth and Silverbloom.  
At prices that will sell them in two days. Not the cost of making asked for this lot of skirts. Why should we care, maker takes the loss. An extra skirt won't be too much.  
85c, \$1.39, \$1.69 and \$1.85  
ON SALE TONIGHT. WE COMMENCE THE SALE WITH ALL SIZES. COME EARLY.  
MONDAY NIGHT AND TUESDAY  
\$6.00 SUMMER DRESSES \$2.98  
\$1.25 KIMONOS 69c  
\$5.00 RAINCOATS \$3.79  
**CHERRY & WEBB**  
12-18 JOHN STREET  
MONDAY NIGHT AND TUESDAY  
CHILDREN'S \$1.00 DRESSES... 59c  
\$1.00 TUB SKIRTS... 45c  
\$4.00 SILK KIMONOS... \$2.39



THE WEATHER  
Fair and continued warm  
Tuesday and probably Wed-  
nesday; moderate winds.

# THE LOWELL SUN

7  
O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. MONDAY JULY 31 1916

PRICE ONE CENT

## BURGLAR NABBED AND HELD FOR THE POLICE

Appleton St. Man Found Stranger  
in House and Overpowered  
Him—Police Court News

Edward P. Powers, alias George Williamson and William C. Clark, was found ransacking the drawers in a dresser in a room of the lodging house conducted by Mrs. Victor I. Meister at 201 Appleton street, about seven o'clock this morning. He was nabbed by Mr. Meister who succeeded in overpowering him and holding him until the police arrived, though Powers put up a lively battle. He is 25 years old and says he belongs in Worcester.

## DROWNED WHILE BATHING

Gemes Basbanes and a Companion  
Were Drowned in the  
Merrimack This Afternoon

Another double drowning, the second in this city this season, took place this afternoon in the Merrimack river below the rapids between the Moody street and the Aiken street bridges, when two boys, one of whom is not yet known, lost their lives while bathing. The accident was witnessed by another boy, who was boating a short distance away, but his efforts to save the drowning boys were fruitless. At 3.30 o'clock this afternoon the bodies had not been recovered.

The eye witness of the accident was Leo Lacourse of 135 Perkins street, who told the following story to a Sun reporter:  
"Between 12.30 and 12.45 o'clock this afternoon I was boating near the rapids about 300 yards in the rear of the plant of the Barber Mfg. Co., which is located in Perkins street, when I saw two boys about 15 years of age undressing on the shore. The boys went in bathing and were in the water for some time. Finally I saw one of the boys jump on the other's back and the two went down the stream toward the Aiken street bridge. When they reached a spot about 200 feet below, both sank. I then saw they were in danger and rowed toward them, but my efforts proved fruitless, for when I reached the place where they had gone down, I could see no more of them."

LOWELL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS  
INTEREST  
BEGINS  
AUGUST  
5  
18 SHATTUCK ST.

GIRLS  
WANTED  
Over 16 years of  
age, on clean light  
work. Big pay. Ap-  
ply at employment  
department.  
U. S. CARTRIDGE  
CO.

CHALIFOUX'S  
ON THE SQUARE  
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MON-  
DAY, AUG. 4th, 5th and 7th  
ARE RANSACK SALE DAYS  
AT CHALIFOUX'S  
Every department has been  
ransacked from top to bottom  
and all odd lots and broken lines  
have been marked at prices to  
close. We must clean up these  
lots and make ready for new  
arrivals in fall merchandise.

## THE IMMIGRATION BILL

BY A VOTE OF 35 TO 17 THE SEN-  
ATE DECLINED TO TAKE UP  
MEASURE

WASHINGTON, July 31.—By a vote of 35 to 17 the senate today declined to take up the immigration bill on a motion by Senator Poinsett of Washington. Democratic senators voted solidly against the proposal, which was injected into the midst of debate on the district of Columbia appropriation bill.

## CAPTURED BY REBELS

HANKOW, CHINA, NOW HELD BY  
REVOLUTIONARY MOB — HEAVY  
DAMAGE BY FIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Hankow, China, today was in the hands of a revolutionary mob and great quantities of property were burned, according to cable advices received here by the Robert Dollar Steamship Co. from its Hankow office. No details were given.

MANY KILLED  
PEKING, July 31.—In a revolution-  
ary outbreak in Hankow last night a  
large district was burned and looted  
and many natives were killed and some  
Russian women injured before foreign  
volunteers checked the uprising.

FIRE AT HAMILTON, ONT.  
Hydro Transforming Station Almost  
Completely Destroyed—Western Ont-  
ario Without Power

HAMILTON, Ont., July 31.—The hydro  
transforming station at Dundas was  
almost completely destroyed by fire,  
caused by a short circuit today. All  
western Ontario is without power.

Interest Begins  
SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 5th  
—AT THE—  
Merrimack River  
Savings Bank  
417 Middlesex St.

Interest Begins  
Saturday  
August 5  
—AT—  
The Central Savings Bank  
35 CENTRAL STREET

## TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN CLASH ON BORDER

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—Two  
Americans were killed and one wound-  
ed in a clash with Mexican bandits  
who had crossed the Rio Grande five  
miles below Fort Hancock, Tex., early  
today. There were five bandits in  
the party.  
Private John Twomey, Troop F,  
Eighth U. S. Cavalry, and Robert  
Woods, a United States customs in-  
spector, were killed.  
Sergeant Lewis Thompson, Troop F,  
Eighth Cavalry, was seriously wound-  
ed.  
More than 200 shots were fired  
during the engagement, it is reported.  
The Mexicans, it is believed, crossed  
the line to steal horses.  
They were discovered by American  
outposts and were attacked by the  
cavalry patrol. The Mexicans, mount-  
ed on good horses, attempted to flee,  
but were intercepted and forced to  
fight.  
Other reports reaching here said  
that efforts to identify any of the  
Mexicans had been unsuccessful but  
that it was believed they were mem-  
bers of the Villa bands.  
The regular cavalry was supported  
in the clash by a detail of Company  
Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.  
Reports to Gen. George Bell, Jr.,  
commanding the El Paso military dis-  
trict indicated the bandits had been  
killed.  
American patrols reported that a  
small detachment of Mexicans have  
crossed the Rio Grande and appar-  
ently were making their way toward an  
isolated section about 55 miles down  
the river. It was believed they were  
either smugglers or stock thieves.  
A small detachment of Troop F,  
Eighth Cavalry, was sent in pursuit.  
The Mexicans were surprised and  
it is believed that none escaped.  
Capt. H. D. Cushing commanding Com-  
pany, Eighth Massachusetts In-  
fantry, at Fort Hancock, reported the  
few details he was able to obtain, to  
Gen. Bell.

## CHANGES IN WAR MAP

Advance for the Russians To-  
ward Both Kovel and Lemberg  
Claimed by Petrograd

The war map of the eastern front  
shows additional changes today as the  
result of the continued heavy pressure  
of the Russian armies upon their Ger-  
man foes.  
Great Russian Gains  
Advances toward both Kovel and  
Lemberg, the two vital points of the  
Austro-German defense along the  
southern section of the line are re-  
corded in today's official statement  
from Petrograd. Further south in  
Galicia, the latest reports have shown  
General Letchitzky to be actively en-  
gaged in operations threatening the  
whole Austrian line along the Stripa.  
Having succeeded at points in cross-  
ing the Slikovod where their advance  
toward Kovel has been barred by the  
swollen stream and the stubbornness  
of the German defense, the Russians  
are today reported pressing forward  
toward their objective. Further south,  
on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny rail-  
way a continuation of the fierce battle  
is announced and the line of the Ko-  
vel-Rovno road also is being heavily  
hammered.  
Additional Russian Successes  
The region of Brody, which city Gen.  
Sakhoff captured last week also is  
witnessing additional Russian suc-  
cesses according to Petrograd, which  
reports that pursuit of the Austrians  
has been pushed to the rivers Grab-  
crki and Sereth.  
In Turkish Armenia the Russians,  
after having driven the Turks from  
Erzingan are making further advances  
westward toward Sivas.

## HEAT KILLS 115 STOLE NEW AUTO

More Than 400 Pros-  
trations in Chicago  
Yesterday

CHICAGO, July 31.—The end of one  
of the longest periods of the hot wave  
Chicago ever experienced came today  
in an 18-mile breeze from the north.  
A drop of 20 degrees in temperature  
from 100, the highest reached yester-  
day, was recorded today.  
The hot spell began July 11.  
Chicago after yesterday's list of 115  
deaths, attributed to the heat, and  
more than 400 prostrations, to a great  
extent slept outdoors again last night.  
The numerous parks of the city were  
well sleeping compartments, and Lake  
Michigan furnished comfort to thou-  
sands of bathers as late as midnight.  
The high mortality among infants  
has been the most distressing phase  
of the situation. Upwards of fifty ba-  
bles were reported to have succumbed  
to the heat yesterday.

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## DEMANDS CONGRESS INVESTIGATE DISASTER

Mayor of Jersey City Acts After  
Big Explosion—Two Arrested—  
Death List Grows

NEW YORK, July 31.—While fed-  
eral and county prosecutors and the  
interstate commerce commission were  
conducting investigations to determine  
the cause of and fix the responsibility  
for the great ammunition explosion in  
Jersey City yesterday with its toll of  
death, injury and destruction, Mayor  
Mark Fagan of Jersey City announced  
that he would demand a congressional  
investigation of the disaster. He said  
that such an investigation was im-  
perative in order to enact more string-  
ent laws for the transportation and  
storage of high explosives than are  
provided in the present regulations of  
the interstate commerce commission.  
The mayor asserted that the state  
of New Jersey, although it had strin-  
gent laws governing the transporta-  
tion of explosives within the state  
was at the mercy of the federal laws,  
to which the Jersey authorities have  
been obliged to conform in order to  
permit interstate commerce. The in-  
terstate commerce regulations, he said,  
allowed the transportation and storage  
of high explosives in quantities far too  
large.  
"Responsibility of Disaster  
The responsibility for the explo-  
sion," said the mayor, "is entirely up  
to the interstate commerce commis-  
sion, whose regulations permit storage  
and transportation of huge quantities  
of high explosives. There seems to be  
no redress in the matter. The only  
solution of the problem that I can see  
now is to appeal to congress. I have  
already requested three New Jersey  
Continued to page two

## STRIKE SPREADS

More New York Carmen  
Quit—Fight to a Finish  
Says Road Head

NEW YORK, July 31.—Officials of  
the Third Avenue Railway Co., the op-  
eration of which was suspended yester-  
day afternoon after a strike of about  
2500 employees, promised to attempt to  
resume the movement of cars today.  
Edward A. Maher, general manager of  
the company, says he will fight the  
strikers to a finish.  
The strike on the Third Avenue com-  
pany's lines spread into the East River  
Washington Heights today. At 8 a. m.  
not a car of the company's lines was  
running in the district between 66th  
and 160th streets.

## THE SUN Baseball Edition TONIGHT

## APPEALS FOR CASEMENT

SEN. LODGE MAKES PERSONAL RE-  
QUEST TO SIR CECIL SPRING-  
RICE

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A personal  
appeal in behalf of Roger Casement,  
ranked republican member of the senate  
foreign relations committee, who op-  
posed as improper the senate resolu-  
tion requesting President Wilson to  
urge the British government to extend  
clemency to political offenders. It be-  
came known today that Senator Lodge  
had made his appeal to Sir Cecil  
Spring-Rice, who transmitted it to the  
British foreign office.

## VICTIMS OF PARALYSIS

MORTALITY RATE TOOK ANOTHER  
JUMP IN EPIDEMIC IN NEW  
YORK

NEW YORK, July 31.—The mortali-  
ty rate took another jump today in  
the epidemic of infantile paralysis.  
During the 24 hour period ending at  
10 o'clock this morning there were 35  
deaths and 133 new cases reported, as  
against 13 deaths and 145 new cases  
during the period ended, the same  
hour yesterday.

## HE SUCCEEDS BIRRELL

HENRY EDWARD DUKE APPOINTED  
NEW CHIEF SECRETARY OF IRE-  
LAND

LONDON, July 31, 5.46 p. m.—Henry  
Edward Duke, a barrister and unionist  
member of parliament for Exeter was  
today appointed to be the new chief  
secretary of Ireland in succession to  
Augustine Birrell. The new chief sec-  
retary will be given a seat in the cabi-  
net. No new lord lieutenant of Ire-  
land will be appointed to succeed Lord  
Villiers, who resigned after the out-  
break of the Dublin rebellion.

## DILLON DEMANDS PLANS

LONDON, July 31.—The Irish suc-  
cession was again brought to the front  
in parliament today by the motion in-  
troduced by John Dillon, urging the  
government to disclose its plans for the  
government of Ireland during the war.  
It is expected that Premier Asquith  
will announce his plans for a tempo-  
rary Irish executive.

## SUPPLIES TO POLAND

FRANCE HAS ACQUIRED IN RE-  
CENT NOTE OF GREAT BRITAIN  
TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambas-  
sador Sharp at Paris cabled the state  
department today that France had ac-  
quired in the recent note of Great  
Britain offering to permit the ship-  
ment of American relief supplies into  
portions of Poland occupied by Ger-  
man forces, on condition that the oc-  
cupying armies would not seize or re-  
move native food products.  
If you want help at home or in your  
business, try The Sun "Want" column.

## Annual Summer Dance

BY THE  
U. S. Cartridge Co. Day Inspectors  
Pawtucket Boathouse  
THURSDAY EVE, AUG. 3  
Mues's Orch. Tickets 25 Cents

Lowell Electric Light Corp.,  
29-31 Market Street  
Telephone 821

COOL,  
CLEAN  
COOKING  
The electric range is cool  
because it is flameless.  
It is clean because it is  
fuelless (ostensibly).  
It is the coolest, cleanest  
way to cook.  
Call and inspect.  
Lowell Electric Light Corp.,  
29-31 Market Street  
Telephone 821

Nobody Home  
Nothing Doing  
The bold burglar so vividly  
shown on the screen indicates  
disappointment—note the painful  
words he earnestly utters. The  
occupant of house is away for  
summer (burglar read the fact in  
newspaper) but before going he  
placed his valuables with the  
MIDDLESEX TRUST CO., Mer-  
rimack-Palmer Sts. A receipt  
bill for rent of SAFETY DE-  
POSIT BOX shown to any intel-  
ligent burglar, ensures holder  
free ride.

Middlesex Trust Co.  
MERRIMACK-PALMER STS.  
If any man or woman in Middlesex  
county is unfamiliar with SAFE DE-  
POSIT BOX and its working we are  
ever and always ready to show and  
explain.

AFTER "WAR" SCRIBES  
INVESTIGATE STORIES DEALING  
WITH TREATMENT OF MEN ON  
THE BORDER  
EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—Special cor-  
respondents attached to the various  
military units in this district were made  
uneasy today by news that copies of  
their articles to home papers dealing  
with treatment of the men have been  
submitted to the various commanding  
officers for investigation.  
A detachment of 200 recruits of the  
Massachusetts organization arrived  
here last night.  
INFANTILE PARALYSIS  
BOSTON, July 31.—Four new cases  
of infantile paralysis reported to the  
state board of health today increased  
to 101, the number of cases of the dis-  
ease in the state during the past month.  
The new cases were reported from Adams,  
Springfield, Worthington and Weston.  
GIANTS WIN FIRST  
National first game final: Pittsburgh  
9, New York 7.

31 DEATHS IN MILWAUKEE  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—A  
temperature from 100 degrees at 4 p.  
m. yesterday to 73 at 8 o'clock this  
morning was the official record at the  
Milwaukee weather bureau. Deaths  
from the heat in Milwaukee yesterday  
numbered 31.  
NO RELIEF IN SIGHT  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—After  
breaking several heat records in the  
western upper lake region the hot  
wave today had spread into the mid-  
dle and south Atlantic states. An area  
of high pressure coming from the  
Canadian northwest and moving south-  
eastward caused an appreciable fall in  
temperature through the upper Mis-  
sissippi valley and the north and west  
upper lake region. Cooler weather  
was predicted by weather bureau officials  
for Tuesday in the lake region and  
eastern New York but elsewhere in  
the east and in the Ohio valley and  
the south the heat will maintain tor-  
rid temperatures.



## 122 W. 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.



# STATEMENT ON THE WAR

Sir Gilbert Parker Says British Navy Swept German Merchant Commerce From the Seas

LONDON, July 31.—The Right Honorable Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart, M. P., whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of publicity in the United States, has made the following statement to The Associated Press on the European war:

"You ask me to make a statement upon the two years of war, in which England, with her allies, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, has been engaged."

"Three months ago the task would have been far more difficult than it is today. Since then Great Britain and France have moved forward on their fronts, and with tremendous effect—out of that later. Also, during that time, Russia has moved heavily upon the troops of the central empire, and in the southeastern corner of the Russian front, has driven in, league upon league, the Austrian troops, has captured sector upon sector, city upon city in the regions where Austria was dominant, and has made prisoners of 100,000 men."

"Over in Asia Minor the field of conquest has been enlarged and deepened. Ezzerum and Erzingan have been captured and other centres of Turkish authority have been taken. The renowned von Hindenburg, up in

tions and her perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly."

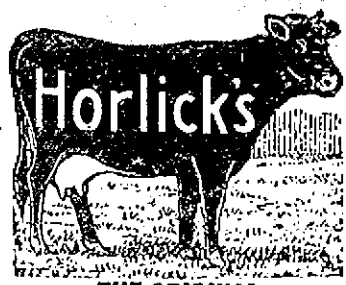
"Apparently at the beginning of the war everything was in their hands, everything except one—the British navy. If Germany could have mastered her as she mastered Belgium and a goodly portion of France the war would long since have been over. France would have been a third rate power under practical German control; Russia would have been driven back into her steppes and plains, once more the slave of German influence and control, and the British empire as we know it would have become a thing of the past."

## The British Navy

"What the British navy did was to sweep German merchant commerce from the seas, prevent Germany from trading with the rest of the world, except by crooked methods, bottle up her fleet to uselessness, drive her South Atlantic fleet to the bottom of the sea and throttle and choke German export to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the hum of their activity, and, outside the Baltic sea, there is no stir of German commerce save in a freakish enterprise like that of the Deutschland. Those, however, who count the work of the Deutschland as extraordinary should remember that it is not original, since a considerable number of British submarines have crossed the Atlantic during the last year safely and surely. It is not strange that the Deutschland accomplished its feat. It will be very strange, however, if that feat is repeated by many sister submarines."

"German foreign commerce cannot be rehabilitated by the activities of submarines. Since the battle of Jutland it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled overwhelmingly by the British fleet. The German fleet came out and then fled to cover again after a stiff fight."

"But let us now take the field of battle on the western front. For a



## THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain extract, in powder. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. The Food-Drink for all Ages. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

whole year or more critics in the United States, whose only idea of warfare was that of constant action, have continuously asked why was it Great Britain, which had recruited between three and four millions of men, should be doing nothing on the western front. They complained that France was left alone at Verdun and elsewhere. They did not realize that France knew she had at her disposal at any moment the British troops which were holding their own line of the front and steadily extending it. They did not remember that at the beginning of the war Great Britain was armed on a basis of a mere handful of men; that all the machinery of equipment was upon a basis of the handful, and that having men—a million or two millions—she still could not equip them because she had not factories of munitions except upon the scale of the handful.

"Men had to be recruited, fed, uniformed, equipped; artillery had to be developed and extended beyond all experience of the past. Rifles had to be supplied. And the one reason why there was such delay in making a move on the western front by the British was lack of equipment. The push forward at Loos was not final and effective, because there were not sufficient munitions."

## The Present Condition

"But what is the condition of affairs today? There are enough munitions. Why? Because big men have given their brains and skill to the task of organization, because the manual workers of England have roused themselves to a complete sense of duty; because they have given up trades union regulations for the period of the war; because, without murmuring, they have thrown up their holidays; because hundreds and thousands of women have joined the munitions works or have entered into fields of occupation formerly monopolized by men, such as the conduction of cars on trams, driving vans, working upon farms, clerking in offices, doing men's work in scores of small trades; because all England, in every corner of it, is alive to the terrible significance of the world fight and has given its best blood, mind, strength and craft to the nation's cause."

"In spite of criticism and complaint, England would not and did not move on the western front until she was ready, though she was willing to help at Verdun if needed, and said so. And she was not ready until she could dominate, as she has done, the German artillery by a greater weight of metal; until, making a move forward over the whole of her line, with France moving forward on the whole of her line, they both could make good their successes, mile by mile, and steadily and surely diminish the capacity of resistance upon the part of Germany. This they have done."

"What is the position today? Everyone of the allies has moved forward and at the same time, and every one has succeeded, as she has moved. Italy, like Russia, France and England elsewhere, has succeeded in her field against Austria. Germany cannot put forward her men to help Austria. Austria is harassed by Italy and by Russia. Germany is harassed and hammered by England, Russia, France and Belgium."

"There is no rest for Germany anywhere. She cannot shift her troops from front to front, as she did in the early days of the war, smashing one enemy here and then whisking her troops over to smash another enemy there?"

"Mistakes? The allies no doubt have made mistakes, but England has made no such mistakes as have been made by Germany; all of whose plans have gone awry. England was expected to, and promised to furnish 150,000 men for the protection of Belgium in case of a European war—and that was all. She has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 men and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis as Great Britain has done?"

## England As Organizer

"Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved her capacity for organization. She has proved it in the civil field; she has nationalized the railways of the country and has paid the regular dividends; she secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, though the sugar was cheaper today in Great Britain than it is in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly thirty-four million dollars."

"She rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat, and having the ships, she could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 tons for Italy. She has also supplied France with steel, boots, shoes and uniforms. She has made coal a public military service and by act of parliament has fixed the profit of the coal mines, and she supplies the British, French and Italian navies with coal."

"She has organized the purchase of wheat by a small committee, which also buys and ships wheat and oats, fodder, etc., for Italy. She has bought up the fish supply of Norway and very lately bought up against German intrigue the great bulk of food exports of Holland."

"She has put on a 5 shilling income tax, which has been paid without protest by the mass of the British people. She has drawn upon her financial resources till she has loaned her allies and her overseas dominions 150,000,000 pounds, and she has taken as high as 50 per cent of the net profits of the great manufacturing firms."

"The organization of Great Britain is not ornate and spectacular, but there never was a time when all the people of the country were so occupied in national things, when so many have given themselves up, without

Lowell, Monday, July 31, 1916.

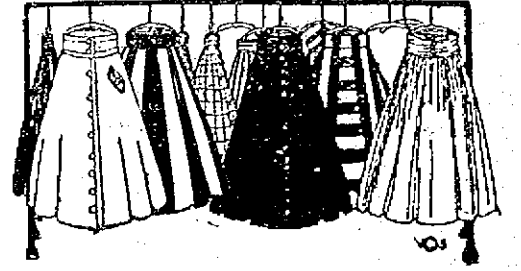
# A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

## SPECIAL SELLING TODAY

— SALE OF —

## 500 White Skirts



ONLY **\$1.98** EACH

Regular Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00

500 White Skirts go on sale TODAY at less than half price. All perfect and this season's styles and materials. All lengths from 36 to 42. All belts from 24 to 38.

ONLY **\$1.98** EACH

## 200 WASH SKIRTS

FOR BIG WOMEN

ONLY **\$1.98** EACH

Belts 30 to 38. Lengths 36 to 42.

Our entire stock of Wash Skirts is included in this sale and has been reduced. All White Corduroy Skirts reduced. Colored Corduroy reduced. White Flannel Skirts reduced.



## Awning Stripe Skirts

ONLY

**\$1.98**

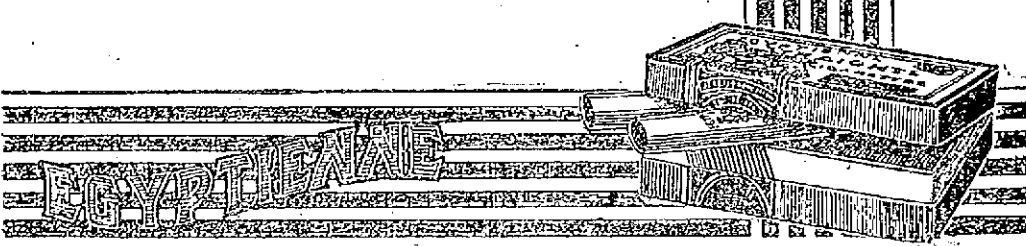
EACH

Regular Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00

Second Floor

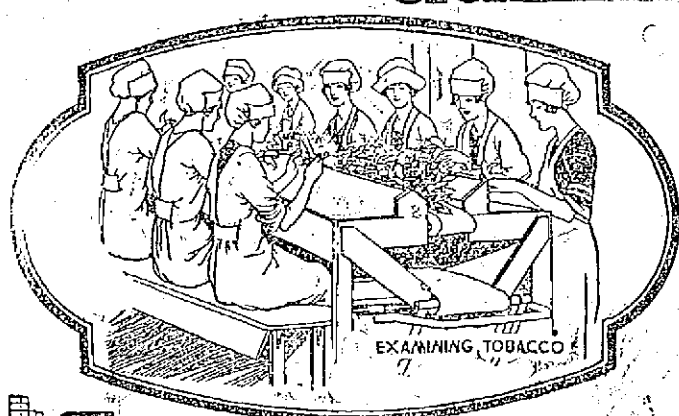
Cloak Department

ABSOLUTELY PURE 100% TURKISH TOBACCO



## STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES

Cork Tips Plain Ends



Every puff of STRAIGHTS turns into smoke another small quantity of tobacco — tobacco which has received the utmost care and attention.

Ripened in far-off Asia Minor by the warm Sahara winds, it is specially selected and imported to be made into STRAIGHTS, by capped and gowned girl workers in a spotless factory.

That box you're going to buy, you can smoke with every confidence in their goodness and purity.

10 Ten in a Box

If when you are near in New York City you should care to see for yourself the perfect cleanliness that prevails throughout the entire factory, drop a postal to the STRAIGHTS factory, 337-347 West 27th Street, and a card of invitation will be sent you promptly.

EGYPTIAN STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES ARE MADE AND GUARANTEED BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

pay or reward, to doing national work. Her power of organization is proved thoroughly by the work of the ministry of munitions, which, under the indefatigable Mr. Lloyd George, has increased the three government munitions factories before the war to 4,000 establishments with 2,000,000 workers; has arranged cantens for 500,000 people and has erected 20 national workshops, with, in one case, a population of 50,000 people.

"As for manufacture—in a fortnight as many heavy shells can be made as were made in the first year of the war. Great Britain has shown her ancient skill for organization in a new and successful light."

## ZEPPUS WILL RESIGN

NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LOCAL GREEK COMMUNITY TO TENDER HIS RESIGNATION

As a result of a hostile demonstration at the doors of the Greek Orthodox church in Jefferson street yesterday noon, George Zeppos, the newly elected president of the local Greek community, will resign his position. Mr. Zeppos is a business man in the district and he says he has had enough of the Greek politics for some time, although he has held the position of president for only a few days. The demonstration was made by the supporters of Thomas J. Neoucas, who was elected president of the community at the last general election, and who was removed from office a few days ago. Mr. Zeppos had been informed of the plans of the supporters of Mr. Neoucas prior to the demonstration and as a matter of safety first, he had in turn notified the police and asked for protection with the result that Lieut. Connors and a squad of patrolmen were detailed to the church at the noon hour. The demonstration was made at the close of the regular Sunday service, and although there was consider-

able heating and cheering, there was no real trouble and no arrest made. A meeting of the directors of the community will be held this evening in an endeavor to iron out things satisfactory to all, but it is believed by many that nothing short of a general election will clear the atmosphere.

## AUTOMOBILE WAS BURNED

ROADSTER BELONGING TO PETER F. MCGREEVEY DESTROYED BY FIRE ON BOULEVARD

Fire destroyed an Overland roadster belonging to Peter F. McGreevey of 13 Burns street about 10:30 o'clock Saturday night about 100 yards above the pumping station on the Pawtucket boulevard.

William McGreevey, a brother of the

owner of the car, was operating the machine and Andrew Finnegan was with him. They were on their way from Lakeview and finding that one of the tires was leaking alighted and pumped more air into it. As they were about to start flames started to shoot from the machine and both men jumped out and endeavored to extinguish the fire with sand, but their efforts proved fruitless for it was not long before the car was consumed.

A number of autoists who were passing rendered assistance, but none had an extinguisher. While attempting to extinguish the fire one of McGreevey's hands was burned.

T. C. Lee Co. carried the insurance on the automobile owned by Peter McGreevey which was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

**DR. MCKNIGHT** THE ONE-PRICE DENTIST

GOOD DENTISTRY LOW PRICES

FULL SET TEETH \$5.00 BEST SET TEETH \$7.50

NO MORE ASKED OR TAKEN NO BETTER MADE ELSEWHERE, NO MATTER WHAT YOU PAY.

A FIT GUARANTEED

22-K. GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK \$4

Porcelain crowns, \$4.00 Broken Plates Repaired in Three Hours

Porcelain fillings, \$1 to \$2 Gold fillings, \$1 up

Silver and other fillings, 50c. to \$1.00

Consultation and Examination Free

NOTE—Only expert dentists with years of experience employed here.

175 CENTRAL STREET

OFF. APPLETON NATIONAL BANK, TEL. 403

Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



# "YELLOW DAY"

Forest Fire Smoke or  
Intense Heat in West  
the Cause

Yesterday was "yellow day" and if you had the blues you were off color. Persons with weak eyes found amber glasses superfluous. Everything had an amber tinge without them. From early morning till twilight the sky had a jaundiced look; roads, buildings of light color, and particularly white objects reflected an orange-colored light, the uncanniness of which increased the more it was contemplated.

At sunset, about 7.30, the western sky was illuminated far up toward the zenith by a brilliant rosy light, as if from a tremendous conflagration somewhere below the horizon.

During the day the phenomena was much more marked inside the house than without. Outside the green of trees and bushes, as well as grass, was intensified to an unnatural brilliant emerald hue, but the light which shone on woodwork, and particularly on white curtains and bed linen, had the appearance of being projected through orange colored glass. The flame of a burning match, on the contrary, instead of having the customary orange tone, was bleached to an almost ghastly white.

## Famous "Yellow Day" Of 1881

All these peculiarities were characteristic of the famous "yellow day," Sept. 6, 1881, and old-timers recalled that historic day, on which the wounded President Garfield was transported, with many misgivings on the part of the superstitious, from the white house to the cottage at Elberon, N. J., where he died 13 days later.

The most frequent explanation of such an atmosphere as yesterday's is forest fires, but no forest fires of any consequence have been reported this summer from any section of New England.

It is notable, however, that conditions yesterday were similar to those described in dispatches from Bangor, Me., as well as Bar Harbor, last Thursday, save that the opacity of the sky was so great in Maine that gas and electric lights were used in shops and factories in the daytime in order to do business.

A Maine meteorologist ascribed the conditions to dense smoke in the atmosphere, due to forest fires, and later it was stated that extensive forest fires were burning just north of the Maine boundary in Canada, and that north or northwest winds carried the smoke down to the Maine coast and out to sea.

The cause of such yellow days as yesterday, which recur at intervals of several years, was always a mystery until 1883, though that of 1881 was generally ascribed by scientists to the smoke of extensive forest fires prevailing in the middle west.

On August 26, 1883, came the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, an island between Java and Sumatra, the most terrible catastrophe of the kind of which there is any record. More than 16,000 persons perished, a large part of the island sank 1000 feet below the sea, explosions were heard 3000 miles away and a tidal wave, started by the upheaval, was felt at the southern extremity of South America.

## Humidity Above The Normal

Investigations by atmospheric experts showed that smoke dust from the volcano traveled upward of 17 miles into the air, which is more than half the thickness of the earth's atmosphere, and then moved westward around the world, probably under the influence of the earth's rotation, causing for weeks a haziness in the atmosphere, by day and intensely red twilights morning and evening, in practically every country in the world.

The intensity of the glow was greatest at the equator, and is diminished according to distance, north and south. Since then scientists have generally agreed that such conditions as yesterday's are due to smoke in the atmosphere, often intensified by a considerable percentage of humidity, which keeps the smoke more compact.

The most famous of all New England dark days, May 19, 1780, was recalled yesterday, as it was in 1881, for did not "the hens go to roost" at noon that day, thinking it was night, while a large proportion of the population feared that the hour of resurrection was at hand?

## OPEN HUGHES' RECORD

WALSH FAVORS RESOLUTION PREVENTING JUSTICES FROM BECOMING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

Special to The Sun  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Senator Walsh of Montana has notified the senate that he will open the record of Charles E. Hughes by taking up the matter of supreme justices going into politics. He will speak in advocacy of the adoption of Senator Thomas' resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent supreme court justices from becoming candidates for office.

Senator Walsh will go to Chicago at the close of the session and assume charge of the democratic headquarters in that city, the Chicago headquarters having been selected as the working base for the middle west and western states during the presidential campaign. It is generally understood here that had the president not felt it was imperative to keep Mr. Walsh in the senate he would have been a strong candidate for the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the retirement of Justice Hughes. RICHARDS.

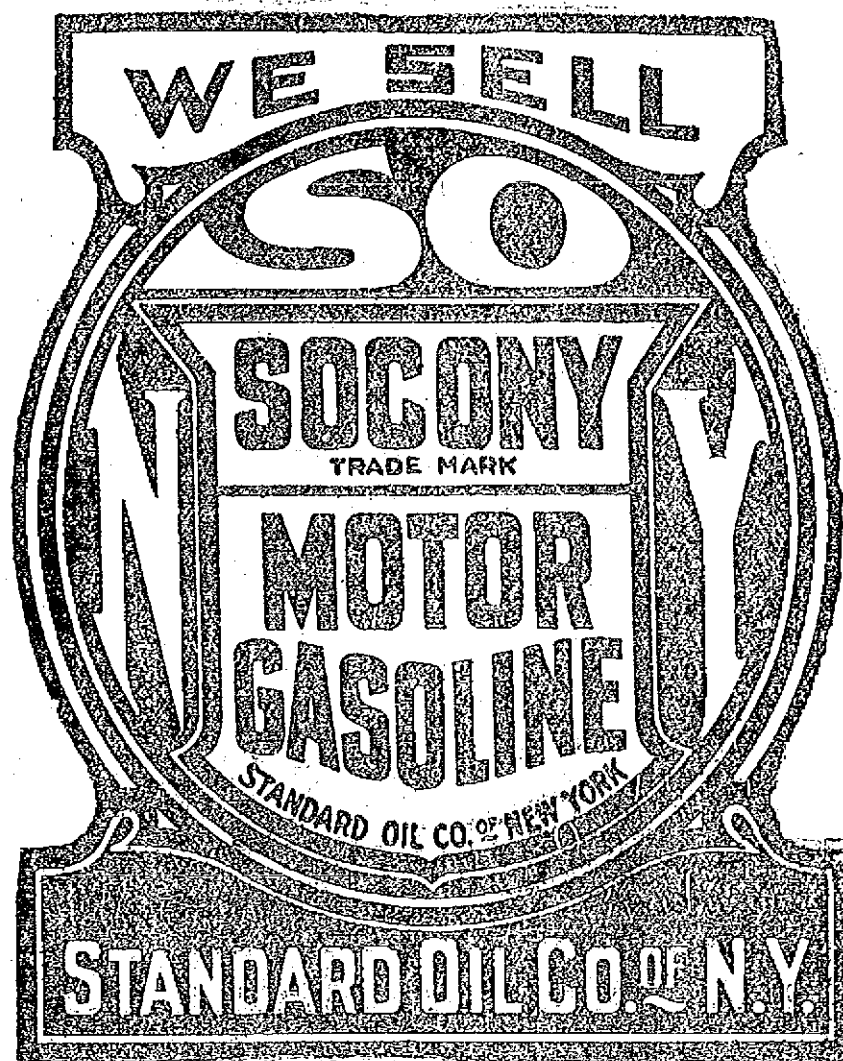
## ARMENIAN RELIEF DAY

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—There is a slight delay in naming the date for an Armenian relief day on account of a request made by the General Council of Churches of Christ in America, that a relief day be also designated for the Syrians and Lithuanians. The request of Col. Winslow, member of congress from the 4th Massachusetts district, that Oct. 22nd be fixed on as Armenian relief day, was referred by the president to the state department, and the department desires to have the same date for all three relief movements, so has the matter still under consideration. RICHARDS.

## POSTOFFICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States civil service commission announces that the annual postoffice examinations, scheduled to be held in this and other cities on the first Saturday in October of 1916, will be postponed until the first Saturday in October, 1917. Application blanks for these offices will not be distributed until Aug. 1, 1917. If it becomes necessary to hold a special examination for any of these offices before October, 1917, special announcement will be made by posters and through the press.



# WARNING to Motorists

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one regular grade of gasoline for motor cars—SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product

Do not let them deceive you. If you want the genuine, reliable SOCONY Gasoline, look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign on service stations and garages.

This sign is the guarantee of quality, purity and reliability. It insures maximum power and miles per gallon, clean burning, and freedom from carbon troubles

Ask for SOCONY gasoline by name and buy only where you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

## STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK



Lowell, Monday, July 31, 1916

**A. G. POLLARD CO.**

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

**Annual Clearance Sale****Wash Fabrics**

TO COMMENCE TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1st

Our entire stock of both Colored and White Wash Fabrics, together with thousands of yards of Seasonable Merchandise, direct from manufacturers, being the last of this year's production, bought at a great loss to the mills, placed on sale.

**AT ABOUT 1-2 REGULAR PRICES**

These Clearance Prices Shall Continue for

**FIVE DAYS**

Instead of three days as in former years thereby giving all our patrons an opportunity to share in this great Price-Saving Event.

7c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	17c
11c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	25c
14c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	29c
18c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	39c
31c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	75c

EVERY ITEM BELOW JUST AS REPRESENTED

Palmer Street, Centre Aisle

Display Merrimack Street Window

Extra Counter Space—Extra Salespeople—Thus Insuring Prompt Service

**1623 Pieces of Regular Goods and Seven Cases Remnants**

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE AS FOLLOWS:

**124 PIECES AT 31c YARD**

This Lot Includes the Greatest Variety, Also Some of the Best Values of the Sale.

Fancy White Voiles, Embroidered White Voiles, Printed Tub Silks, Printed Silk Organdies, Colored Embroidered Tissues, Imported French Voiles, Colored Bordered Silk Organdies, Imported Silk Tussahs. All our better grades of Wash Fabrics; values from 39c to 75c. Your choice, Clearance Sale Price 31c Yard

**552 PIECES AT 18c A YARD**

All of Our Popular Priced Fabrics Selling at From 25c to 30c Included in This Lot.

50 Pieces Soisette—A popular fabric universally known—all colors, 32 inches wide—washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard  
 30 Pieces Colored Poplin—All shades, full 36 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard  
 20 Pieces Imported Dimities—Printed in handsome floral designs, 30 inches wide, strictly washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard  
 20 Pieces Lustre Tissue—A Lorraine fabric, tub proof, medium weight, woven checks and stripes, silk mixture, 28 inches wide; value 35c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard  
 24 Pieces Embroidery Crepe—White and colored grounds, handsome embroidery figures, 28 inches wide. A Lorraine fabric, which means fast colors; value 39c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Swiss Faconne—A Lorraine fabric, intricately woven to represent foreign embroidery goods, handsome designs, all colors, 28 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

18 Pieces Rice Striped Voiles—Printed in the much wanted large floral designs, full 36 inches wide; value 37½c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

40 Pieces Sport Stripes—Printed and woven stripes, 36 and 45 inches wide, very desirable for separate skirts and suits; value 25c to 60c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

40 Pieces White Pique—Full 36 inches wide, good quality, for ladies' and children's wear; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

60 Pieces Fine Ginghams—Lorraine ginghams, Glen Roy zephyrs and other staple brands, stripes, plaids and plain colors, 32 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

80 Pieces Lace Organdie—Printed in a fine sheer fabric having a jacquard figure, handsome designs, 40 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

150 Pieces Printed Voiles—Small and large floral designs, stripes, also some woven patterns, 40 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

**150 PIECES AT 7c YARD**

This lot includes 100 pieces Printed Batiste, 28 inches wide, and 50 pieces Madette, subject to slight imperfections, 34 inches wide, non-stainable, fast colors; value 12½c to 17c yard. Clearance Sale Price 7c Yard

**372 PIECES REGULAR GOODS AND 3 CASES REMNANTS AT 14c YARD**

This Lot Includes Very Desirable Goods for Serviceable Dresses for Ladies' and Children's Wear

60 Pieces Galatea—Best quality Pacific galatea, all designs, adapted for children's wear, 27 inches wide; value 19c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

27 Pieces Woven Tissue—A Lorraine fabric, woven stripes and checks, same as gingham only lighter weight; value 20c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

60 Pieces Fine Madras—A shirt manufacturer's stock bought at a sacrifice, absolutely fast colors, handsome shirtings, all colors, 32 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

100 Pieces Regina Taffeta—A very serviceable fabric for house dresses, mostly dark colors, 32 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

50 Pieces Printed Voiles—Our regular stock, printed in small and large designs, 40 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

30 Pieces Colored Poplin—Highly mercerized, fine quality, blues, browns and tans, 27 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

25 Pieces Pacific Pongee—Very fine and lustrous, printed in stripes and floral designs, 32 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

20 Pieces Pacific Shantung—Heavy weight, mostly dark colors for outing suits, 38 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

1 Case White Pique—Remnants, lengths from 1 to 10 yards, narrow and wide cords, 36 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

1 Case White Oxfords—Very stylish for separate skirts and suits, 36 inches wide, lengths 1 to 10 yards; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

1 Case Gabardine—Remnants 1 to 40 yards, plain white, for ladies' and children's wear, 36 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

**425 PIECES AND 4 CASES REMNANTS AT 11c YARD**

Some Exceptional Values Represented Here and Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated

100 Pieces Percales—Manchester percale, the best on the market, noted for its wearing and washing qualities, 36 inches wide; value 12½c. Clearance Sale Price 11c Yard

200 Pieces Bates Gingham—Great variety of stripes and plaids, plain colors, all shades, 27 inches wide; value 15c. Clearance Sale Price 11c Yard

125 Pieces Printed Fabrics—Voiles, crepe, organdies, etc.; mostly floral designs, all new goods, 40 inches wide; values up to 25c. Clearance Sale Price 11c Yard

2 Cases Bates Crepe—A popular fabric, especially for children's wear as it needs no ironing, lengths from 1 to 10 yards, 27 inches wide, fast colors; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 11c Yard

1 Case Scotch Zephyrs—Checks, plaids and plain colors, extra fine quality, 50 inches wide, fast colors; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 11c Yard

1 Case Sport Stripes—About 2500 yards remnants, including beach cloths, poplins and serpentine crepes, all colors except pinks, 30 and 36 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 11c Yard

SALE BEGINNING TUESDAY MORNING NEXT

Palmer Street

Centre Aisle

**JELLY AND PRESERVES**

We have just received another lot of those Handy House Scales that have been proving so popular. Just the thing for weighing your berries, fruits, sugar, etc.

**Family Scales \$1.00**

SCOOP 15c EXTRA

They will weigh from 1 oz. to 24 lbs., by ounces, and are convenient to have in the house at all times.

Rubber Jar Rings ..... 10c doz. Parowax ..... 5c cake

CLOSED THURSDAY AFTERNOONS

**ADAMS HARDWARE & PAINT COMPANY**

400-414 Middlesex Street

Near the Depot

tion fund is to be supplemented annually by Swift & Company until the fund is large enough to meet the necessary demands.

3. More than 30,000 employees to benefit by the announcement.

4. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years, who have reached the age of sixty may be pensioned.

5. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years and who have reached the age of sixty-five shall be pensioned.

6. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty may be pensioned.

7. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty-five shall be pensioned.

8. Employees in service fifteen years and up to twenty-five years, who are permanently incapacitated for work may be pensioned.

9. Pension of those retired on account of age and length of service, or incapacitated after a service of twenty-five years, but prior to the age of retirement, shall be one-half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement.

10. Pension of those retiring on account of incapacity after from fifteen to twenty-five years of service shall be computed on a basis of 15 per cent of the average salary for the five year period preceding retirement, for each year of continuous service.

11. No pension shall be less than \$240 per year.

12. No pension shall be in excess of \$5,000 per year.

13. The widow and children of an eligible employee shall receive one-half of the pension to which an employee shall be entitled at the time of his death.

14. In their efforts to work out a plan which would be fair to all employees, the company have allowed employees, who were working for other concerns, to be absorbed by Swift & Company in the past, credit for the full length of their services with those concerns prior to their absorption.

The salient points of the plan as outlined in the formal announcement to employees follow:

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## THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

## THE REAL POETRY

The death of James Whitcomb Riley and the resultant interest in his poetry has called attention to the fact that there is a great deal of what masquerades as poetry written today which is very different from his. In the winnowing process of time some of it may stand higher than that of the Hoosier bard, but in this generation it must suffer when compared with the simple heartfelt strains that have a power to move us to laughter and to tears. Fifty pages of verse may raise a feeling of half-stupefied wonder, but any page of Riley will arouse emotions that not all the art of the futurist poets can command.

Realizing that art is long and time is fleeting, poets may be pardoned for joining other artists in a rush for more immediate recognition—financial and otherwise—but who is there liberal enough to pardon some of the literary atrocities perpetrated by the ultra-moderns? Just as with the futurists in painting, there are different degrees of monstrosity and one who would be moved to laughter by Amy Lowell's splash in the bath might find much to admire in her colorful strains about asterisks and basillisks and other words that tickle the ears. If being a poet today consists in being different and seeing things in a different light, who is to censure one for declaring that the meadows are pale pink, bordered by lavender forests through which fit birds in pale blue and lemon? Those colors are all in the pastel shades and don't clash, so why should it not be a symphony—or is it harmony? Or again some poetic Leo Ornstein may write of a fair woman with skin like Carrara marble, eyes of jet, teeth of jade and hair like a comet's tail! Your futurist poet might find that too conventional and might be moved out of sheer disgust to take up his ukulele and sing an ode to a pair of ovals.

But then, muses the modern poet, 'twas ever thus. Byron dominated the literary world like a demi-God, but his poetic reputation followed his personal reputation and left him denuded and aloof as a sort of artificial melodramatic hero, sans sense and everything; Keats was killed by criticism; Wordsworth became a stock library ornament; Tennyson lost his laurels and is regarded as a weaver of nice-sounding words; Browning generated into an argument for banding groups of women together as organizations of literary miners. Sentimental women in Dickens and Wilkie Collins and Thackeray sang Moore's melodies, but today these are considered too conventional. Only the literary shockers have developed into cults—vide Omar Khayyam and Walt Whitman, both of whom were regarded as heretics and radicals. Small wonder that your moderns should write of the operating room, the pest house and the swift pall! They want readers and seekers while they make this vale of tears more inharmonious and they are not moved by the prospect of fame when they have joined the larger orchestra of the celestial spheres. But against their degenerate example is the wholesome poetry of James Whitcomb Riley who, though he be dead, shall continue to tell us about the old swimmin' hole, the Boss Girl, Raggedy Man, Orphan Annie, a Child World and an old Sweetheart of Mine. Who in our day and generation shall show us the real poetry?

## READY TO ARBITRATE

After wisely waiting long enough to test the attitude of the Mexican government, the United States has sent official word to Carranza that it is ready to arbitrate all existing differences by means of a joint commission, thus agreeing to the suggestion made in the pacific note of Carranza after our troops had been ordered to the border. Meanwhile there is no information that the American troops will be withdrawn, so the Carranza government can have no misconception of the real American attitude. President Wilson desires a settlement of the Mexican question in a fair and just manner but he does not desire it in the sense of a compromise.

The Carranza offer to arbitrate dealt only with the question of the evacuation of Mexican territory by the American troops, and the border raids, but in President Wilson's reply he suggests that the powers of the commission be enlarged so as to include all phases of the Mexican situation and in particular the future relations of the two countries. It is stipulated that the findings or recommendations of the commission shall not be accepted or adopted until ratified and formally accepted by the respective governments.

In this time of political agitation efforts will undoubtedly be made to put this policy of the administration in a false light before the country, but those who criticize should be asked to declare what they would adopt as a substitute. It has been intimated for the past few days that Mr. Hughes would lay special emphasis on the Mexican situation in outlining his campaign, and it is known that Theodore Roosevelt will turn the guns of his rhetoric in the same direction. It is only fair to the

American people that they should declare what policy they favor. Are they for intervention and war in Mexico? If so, is there any logical ground for supposing that intervention would be better for either Mexico or the United States than the commission plan favored by the present administration?

This idea of a joint commission, the principle of which is favored by both Carranza and President Wilson may prove the entering wedge of a policy that would entirely remove the Mexican menace and afford a permanent solution of the Mexican problem. Suppose the joint commission in framing future relations should favor the establishment of a permanent international commission, made up of representatives of all the American countries to sit at Mexico city and take over the administration of Mexican affairs until such time as permanent order is restored! This would strengthen the Pan-American union which has been growing stronger in recent years, would placate anti-American feeling throughout Latin America, would make intervention a far possibility and would place Mexico before the world in the light of a troublesome nation which is a menace to the peace of an entire continent. Moreover it would tend to strengthen the trade relationships between us and all the republics of the south and in this way would add to our prosperity and prestige far more than would be gained by a long and bloody war, the ultimate outcome of which no one could predict.

## AFTER TWO YEARS

The second anniversary of the outbreak of the war—and one might just as well dispense with the adjectives "terrible," "awful," "titanic" etc. and call it "the" war—finds the struggle going on on all sides with the fiercest intensity. On the Russian front, along the western line, on the Austro-Italian frontier and wherever troops are massed, every day sees attacks and defenses that dwarf into insignificance the greatest battles of history. Waterloo and Gettysburg are fought daily, and none of the belligerents is now trying to blind its people to the nature of the task ahead. After two years the allies have taken the offensive and Germany has lost the initiative, being forced now to fight back wherever and whenever the allies pick the scene of the battle. Even at Verdun where the armies of the crown prince have been gaining feet of territory and losing hundreds of thousands of men, the French have taken the initiative and the allies are co-ordinating their strategy so as to cripple their antagonists through sheer exhaustion.

After two years of the most inhuman and lawless war—back to the adjectives!—the real test is being applied, and only time can tell the result. The allies are the attackers now to be sure, but how long can they keep it up? They have more men and munitions, but they have the disadvantage of pushing the battles while Germany gains in strategic value while her armies retreat. The gains of the allies have been very slight, but if Germany is not bluffing the allies will have to push the German army back through Poland and Serbia and Belgium before peace is restored. Kitchener predicted three years of war with a victory for the allies and a British statesman who retired from the cabinet at the outset is said to have predicted three years of war—and then a draw. No decisive victory has yet been won, but the beginning of the third year finds the allies gallantly fighting and the Germans defending what they have won with the utmost bravery. At the end of the third year we shall see what we shall see.

## FROM THE "FRONT"

Letters and postals received by Lowell friends of the boys in Texas—sometimes called "the front," probably because it is in front of Mexico, indicate that they are well and in high spirits. Some of them would like to fight something more human than snakes and spiders and some would like to be back home, but most seem to fall into the spirit of their mission and, like the good soldiers they are, make the best of it. The wise ones are learning good lessons in discipline, in sanitation and in the other things entailed in military life and not until they are once more back at the lathe and the loom and the desk shall they realize what a beneficial experience has been theirs. They have a chance to enjoy those due fruits of military life that advocates of universal military training talk about—but probably it will look better when they enjoy it in retrospect. There is no disposition in any part of the country to minimize the value of their service and their spirit, and when they do come back

## Muscle Soreness

Prevent soreness and lameness when playing tennis, ball, golf and other out-of-door sports, by having for instant use Vicard's Liniment, the effective antiseptic which is pure and stainless and which is so popularly used by most every one this season.

they will be sure of a warm and hearty welcome.

## LAWRENCE CHARTER

An ex-mayor of Lawrence has taken out papers to be circulated for signatures of those said to be in favor of a new charter for that city. He thinks the present manner of running things is rather expensive and he evidently thinks that a change of charter would work wonders. It is not uncommon for ex-mayors and would-be mayors to work for charter changes, but in nine cases out of ten, the change in charter does not change the city hall policies, even when the people are out for a trial of something different. We are sometimes told in this city that the "people" are in favor of a new charter, but events prove otherwise.

We are never wholly free from agitations for charter changes and we must expect them in the natural order of things. Some would have us believe that even now Lowell is anxious for a change but this is sheer nonsense.

It will be interesting to watch what the "people" in Lawrence decide to do. It is the last thought in our head to make any suggestion to them, since we have so many troubles of our own to keep us busy.

## HELD BATTALION DRILL

The members of the A. G. Cadets held a battalion drill on the grounds of the Tewksbury novitiates yesterday afternoon. The boys in full uniform left Merrimack square at a special electric car at 1 o'clock and upon reaching the grounds were formed into a battalion and drilled by Major Alcide Bellefeuille. At the close of the drill the "soldiers" were entertained by their chaplain, Rev. Joseph Denis, O.M.I.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES

**B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE**  
Douglas Fairbanks, who plays the part of "Passy" Through, in "The Good Bad Man," at the B. F. Keith, will prove to be a most likeable chap, whose deprecations take eccentric channels. For instance, he holds up the Pacific and the Atlantic as conductors of his ticket punch. Again, he holds up the town grocer and robs him of quantities of food while he bestows upon a friendless old orphan who lives in the outskirts of civilization. And the reason for all this is that "Passy" Through, as he calls himself for want of a better name, has no idea who his father was and suspects that he may have been born an illegitimate. Therefore, he is an enemy to society. In the course of the stirring action of the play, "Passy" Through learns that his father was honorably married to his mother, and that a tragedy in his early life had separated his parents. Fairbanks is deservedly popular for his acting in the motion pictures. The tenth chapter of "Gloria's Romance," in which Billie Burke plays the part of the heroine, is a very tense and dramatic scene. The murder of "Freddie" is leading the police a merry chase and the murderer has not been detected. Others, however, are in suspicion. A comedy with Roscoe Arbuckle in it will provide plenty of laughter.

**MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE**  
Today's performances at this theatre open up another tremendous week, as usual. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a production of a quite different type will be shown. Rita Jolivet, a very beautiful star, is playing her charms and graces in the perfection of Parisian gowns, and playing the leading role, is one attractive feature of the strong photo drama, "An International Marriage." This is almost an advance fashion show. As "Florence Brent," Rita Jolivet is a most attractive and charming heroine and in moments of strong emotion brilliantly illuminates her

## The E. T. Shaw Comp'y

45 MIDDLE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

In comparing estimates received for Steam Heating Jobs, consider these things—

- 1st—SIZE OF BOILER
- 2nd—SIZE OF RADIATORS
- 3rd—SYSTEM OF PIPING
- 4th—AUTOMATIC AIR VALVES
- 5th—PRICE

1st—SIZE OF BOILER—There is a right size for every house. We give you the right size—not too small and not too large.  
2nd—SIZE OF RADIATORS—Very important, for upon this depends the happiness of all during the winter.  
3rd—SYSTEM OF PIPING—Most important thing of all. We install in all our jobs the double connected circuit system of piping. This system guaranteed free circulation of steam at very low pressure and therefore is most economical in regard to coal.

4th—AUTOMATIC AIR VALVES—We use only the Hoffman Automatic Air Valve, a sure-working non-adjustable high grade air valve that retails for \$1.50 each.  
5th—PRICE—Low enough to satisfy and high enough to give you a perfect steam job. Our price includes everything. Steam work, covering of pipes and boiler, carpenters and mason work and broazing the radiators.  
Be sure and get our estimate before placing any order for heating work.



## ROYAL THEATRE

VITAGRAPH VLSE'S LATEST PLAY

"Thou Art The Man"

With the Two Favorites

TODAY and TOMORROW VIRGINIA PEARSON and JOE KILBOUR Five Acts Many Others

## TROLLEY AND BOAT EXCURSIONS

50c REVERE BEACH 50c Nantasket Beach 90c  
65c Bass Point, 65c Nahant

A delightful trolley ride to Boston and thence by boat to Nantasket where the above round trip rate includes admission to the famous Paragon Park. Tickets are good on all regular cars and boats. (Sundays excepted.)

For Tickets and Information apply at Local Office of New State St. Ry. Co.

## FOUR DOCTORS DISAGREED

Pains Disappeared After Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wilmington, Del.—"I was suffering from a terrible backache and pains in my side, with bearing down pains and was very nervous. I was always tired, always drowsy, never could get enough sleep and could not eat. I had four doctors and each told me something different. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I got good results and I now feel better than I have felt for years and I am gaining in weight. I can gladly recommend it to all women."—MRS. GEORGE W. SEBOLD, 1611 West 4th Street, Wilmington, Del.

Backache and bearing down pains are danger signals which every woman should heed. Remove the cause of these aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that good old root and herb medicine. Thousands of women have testified to its virtues.

For forty years it has been making women strong, curing backache, nervousness, ulceration and inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pain. No other medicine has done so much for women. No woman should be allowed to drift into despair without giving it a trial.

## HOOD FARM SALE

Holt Farm, R. 1., Purchases Berkshire Boar for \$3500

Hood farm established another record Saturday, when the superintendent, Mr. J. E. Dodge, sold a Berkshire boar for the record sum of \$3500. The sale was made to a representative of the Holt farm of Rhode Island, one of the most noted cattle producing farms of that state and the boar from the Hood brood will be used for breeding purposes. In the history of hog raising in this country, two boars have fetched higher prices, but this is the record price for the entire east. Only a short time ago, the Hood farm sold a Jersey cow for the nominal price of \$5000 and it is admitted that the finest cattle in the world are now produced by this enterprising Lowell citizen. The sale of Saturday intimates that he will soon have the same reputation as a breeder of prize hogs.

## LAKEVIEW PARK

One solution of the torrid weather problem is a trip to Lakeview park where it is always cool, and refreshing breezes always blow among the shady trees. There is always some form of entertainment to interest the visitor, among them are the merry go-round, roller coaster, boating, bathing, dancing, free vaudeville and free moving pictures and amusements. The free vaudeville program for the week of July 31st includes "The Cole Troupe," wire artists. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Demon of Fear," "Ruff House" and "Sue of the Jungle." Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "Mutual Weekly," "The Hidden Face" and "Adjusting his Claim."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

## CANOBIE LAKE PARK

The Most Attractive Park in New England

VAUDEVILLE, BOATING, BOWLING, SWIMMING, DANCING, THEN SOME

## LAKEVIEW PARK

Week of July 31st

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE

"THE COLE TROUPE"

The Live Wires on Wires

FEATURE PHOTO-PLAYS

DANCING, BATHING AND AMUSEMENTS

## RETURNS TO ATTACK

CONG. ROGERS MAKES FURTHER CRITICISM IN NEW COMMUNICATION TO SEC. REDFIELD

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Further criticism of the commercial attaché service of the department of commerce was expressed yesterday by Representative Rogers in a letter to Sec. Redfield in which he replied to a number of questions propounded by Mr. Redfield after Mr. Rogers' original strictures in a speech on the floor of the house.

First referring to previous correspondence between them, Mr. Rogers says that he considers two of Mr. Redfield's letters "to which he had caused wide publicity to be given" to be "deliberately offensive and insulting."

Denying that he had any "gratitude" against the department of commerce or any commercial attaché, Mr. Rogers says that his "sole purpose" was and is to remedy what seems to be a serious flaw in the administration of the foreign service. He believes the commercial attachés should be under control of the state department, rather than the department of commerce.

In support of his contention that the ten leading commercial attachés were not fitted by experience or training for their work, Mr. Rogers says that three were taken from other branches of the government service, one was a "sociologist" one a "comptroller," one a physician one a railway engineer, one a teacher one a newspaper man and one a builder. Also, he cited proof that they did not know the languages of the countries to which they were assigned.

Mr. Rogers in his letter refers to various authorities, some of them being Sec. Redfield's reports, to prove statements he made in his speech, and adds:

"My principal insistence is that the system is fundamentally wrong, that it furnishes a perfect illustration of the folly of duplicating work and of having double responsibility and authority in the same field of activity. The case was succinctly stated in a letter which I received recently in endorsement of my consular speech from the National Business League of America, as follows: 'Once asked a foreign consul, "What is the particular function of a commercial attaché?" With nuthshell conciseness he answered, "To meddle and otherwise interfere with a consular official in the discharge of his duties." The commercial attaché should be retired.'

Mr. Rogers says he would not advocate their retirement, but would rather utilize them in upbuilding the

Oil Cedar, oz. ....10c  
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## Talbot's

Chemical Store

40 MIDDLE ST.

foreign trade of the United States, first transferring them to the state of

partment. Finally, Mr. Rogers lays stress on the fact that congress declined grant the department of commerce request for \$25,000 for commercial attachés, but merely gave it \$100,000 the same sum as the initial appropriation for that service.

## B.F.Keith's Theatre

The Coolest Theatre in the City

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 31, Aug. 1-2  
Big Triple Program, Headed by the Popular Comedian

## DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Supported by Bessie Love, in The Triangle Play

## "The Good Bad Man"

Fine-Arts Production in Five Acts

Also Showing on the Same Program

## BILLIE BURKE

In the 10th Chapter of "Gloria's Romance"

## "Tangled Threads"

This is Great. Don't Miss It

The Funniest Keystone Comedy of Them All

## HARRY RIBBON in "A Dash of Courage"

Get the Triangle Habit.

Honor Your Better Judgment!

## TODAY AND TOMORROW

The Most Charming Photo-play of the Year

Harold Lockwood and May Allison

In "THE RIVER OF ROMANCE"

JEAN SOTHERN in "THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

Other Attractions Prices 5c-10c

## MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

THE HOME OF BIG DOINGS

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO THE HOME OF HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, July 31st, Aug. 1st, Aug. 2nd

THAT EVER CHARMING RITA JOLIVET in "An International Marriage"  
Miss Jolivet is Thoroughly Qualified for the Part—Being an Italian Countess by Marriage

Look Who Is On the Same Program THE OLD RELIABLE CHARLEY CHAPLIN in "CARMEN"  
In this Picture Charley Outshines the Remarkable Work Done by Geraldine Farrar.

MARY PICKFORD—in Ramona—See the Difference in Pictures Then and Now

"HAROLD THE NURSE GIRL"—A Screaming Comedy

Enjoy the Current Happenings of the Day in Our Pathe News







BASEBALL AND  
FIELD SPORTS

## THE SUN SPORTING PAGE

BOXING, GOLF  
AND ATHLETICS

## TOTH WON RACE LOST TWO GAMES

Swam to Boston Light  
Under Hard Conditions  
—McCormack Started

Charlie Toth once again proved himself superior to all other Boston Light swimmers by winning the annual Charlestown-Boston Light event, held under the auspices of the L. Street Swimmers' club. Toth was the only man of a field of seven to finish and he will receive an extra prize, a handsome silver cup. The time was exactly six hours and is considered fast, considering the conditions.

Ed McCormack was the only Lowell man to enter the swim and he was taken out of the water near the Edison Electric Co. after a plucky fight. The other starters were Jack Hurwitz, Hans Bergmuller, Bob Carey, Henry (Duke) Wellington, all of the L. Street Swimmers' club, and Jacob Bruff of the E.E.M.F.A. Frank Murphy, who intended to compete, was present at the starting hour, but the physical examiner ordered him to keep out of the water, as he was suffering from pleurisy. Murphy went over the course in a boat.

Much disappointment was manifested by the small number of starters. Sam Richards, Henry Miron, Murphy and Cecelia Friedburg, all of whom had announced their intention of swimming, did not start. After giving the outer harbor the "double O," Richards decided that it was impossible for him to make a new record and very improbable that he would reach the light, so he did not compete. Henry Miron, holder of the Charlestown bridge-Boston Light record and winner of last year's race, has been sick, and although his entry was sent in, he did not put in an appearance.

## To Try Swim August 25

Cecelia Friedburg made the trip in the press boat, and announced her intention of swimming to the light on August 25. As in her former swims, she will be accompanied by Frank Murphy of Lowell, and will be piloted over the course by Sam Richards.

Instead of taking a course straight out through Black Rock channel and having the advantage of the fast ebbing tide, Toth attempted to get out of the channel and obtain the shelter of the "Split," a feat heretofore thought impossible. This attempt almost proved his undoing.

Lashed by a head wind all the way, and being numbed clean through by the icy water, Toth presented a sorry spectacle as he strove to reach the Beacon. Time and time again he stopped and rested, his strength apparently all gone, his eyes slowly closing because of the terrible buffeting he received from the sea all the way. It surely looked as if Toth was "gone."

## Boats Surround Toth

Scores of boats carrying hundreds of swimming enthusiasts surrounded Toth, and a continual cheering in a great attempt to cheer Charlie up was kept up. Toth lifted his head and with his face drawn, his eyes swollen, but smiling, he gasped, "I'll make it all right." Then his head dropped, and it surely looked as if he was through. But Toth with his unlimited stamina, wonderful endurance, refused to admit himself defeated.

With a scant 25 yards to go, he put all his strength in a final, concentrated effort, and at 5:55, exactly six hours after he left the mark, 12 miles away, his trembling hand touched the ladder.

Toth put up one of the gamiest and grittiest fights ever seen, and he was cheered to the echo by over 500 people as he finished. He was unable to stand and had to be carried into a boat, but soon recuperated. The water was cold, the temperature dropping to 55 many times and never reaching the 65 mark. A strong head wind and rough water made conditions the worst that have ever been seen in a Boston Light race.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Portland Easily Takes  
First and Wins Second  
in 10th Inning

The Portland league leaders won both ends of a double header from Lowell at Spaulding park Saturday afternoon, easily taking the first by the score of 6 to 1 and winning the second 5 to 7 when Chester Sweatt drove the ball high over the left field fence in the 10th inning of what was supposed to be a seven inning affair.

The first game was one-sided, superb pitching on the Portland side holding Lowell safely while Portland stung the pill for 15 safe clouts in the nine innings. The second game, however, was close and Hughie Duffy had to battle every minute to come out a winner. It was anybody's game until Sweatt came through with the homer and while local fans had looked for a victory, they went away feeling satisfied with the baseball offered for the day.

Aside from the circuit club pitcher Dick Tuckey was the hero of the afternoon holding Lowell at bay in the first encounter and again coming to the fore in the second after Durning and Pitt had failed to show anything puzzling, Tuckey gets credit for both wins.

Paddy Green pitched for Lowell in the first game and was no match for Tuckey, being hit hard with men on bases. Portland started the scoring in the third, Tuckey grounded out, Clemens singled and stole second and after Burns had foul bled to Kilhullen Pete scored from second on a short single to right by Brown. Dowell singled sending Brown to third. Sweatt's big bat drove the ball to centre scoring Brown and Dowell but Chat was third out-trying to reach second. Portland added a run in the sixth by exactly the same means as its first tally was registered. Clemens singled, inferior second and race home on Brown's second timely clout. In the sixth an error by O'Connell and hits by Loneragan and Tuckey resulted in a run.

Lowell's only run came in the sixth on a double by Kilhullen and a triple by Simpson. Then Tuckey settled down and the next two men went out in order. Two hits were bunched in the seventh but no damage resulted.

The Duffs' last tally came in the eighth on a double by Sweatt and Beatty's single. With three men on bases and one down, Greenhaige, O'Connell and Torphy made a pretty double play retiring the side. But three men faced each pitcher in the ninth.

The score:

LOWELL									
	ab	r	lb	po	a	e			
Simpson 1f	4	0	2	3	0	0			
Kane cf	4	0	0	1	1	0			
Parker rf	4	0	0	0	0	0			
Heffrich 3b	4	0	1	4	1	0			
Greenhaige 2b	4	0	2	1	1	0			
O'Connell ss	4	0	1	5	0	1			
Torphy 1b	4	0	1	6	1	0			
Kilhullen c	4	1	1	1	2	0			
Green p	3	0	0	0	2	0			
Totals	35	1	5	27	15	1			

PORTLAND

	ab	r	lb	po	a	e			
Clemens rf	5	2	3	1	0	0			
Burns cf	5	0	1	4	0	0			
Brown 1f	5	1	3	1	0	0			
Dowell 1b	5	1	3	1	0	0			
Sweatt 2b	4	1	2	3	1	1			
Beatty 3b	4	1	2	3	4	0			
Loneragan ss	4	1	1	6	1	0			
Gaston c	3	0	1	2	0	0			
Tuckey p	4	0	1	0	2	0			
Totals	35	6	15	27	13	1			

Two-base hits: Greenhaige, Kilhullen, Sweatt, Dowell. Three-base hits: Simpson. Sacrifice hits: Beatty, Stolen bases: Clemens. Double plays: Greenhaige, O'Connell and Torphy. Left on bases: Lowell 5, Portland 3. First base on balls: Off Green 1. First base on errors: Lowell 1, Portland 1. Struck out: By Green 3, by Tuckey 1. Time: 1:30. Umpires: Robinson and Mayberry. Attendance: 1200.

**SECOND GAME**  
The second game was a sea-saw affair in which Lowell had a three run lead in the fifth stanza. Durning started the game but was derailed in the

fourth after being hit hard. Bousack worked for Lowell and pitched good ball. Parker's hitting, with two triples and a single featured the game.

After Portland had been retired in order, Durning got into a hole in the first by issuing two bases on balls but he struck out Parker and Greenhaige and no runs were scored. The first run was tallied by the visitors in the second when Sweatt walked, stole second and crossed the plate on a single by Loneragan. Lowell evened it up in the third when Parker tripled with Kane on first base.

Durning was hammered from the mound in the fourth. Greenhaige walked and scored on O'Connell's triple. Torphy struck out but Kilhullen brought O'Connell home with a sacrifice fly to Brown. Then singled by Bousack, Stimpson and Kane and Parker's second triple registered three more runs. Pitt, who went in just before Parker's long hit, then struck out Heffrich.

Portland came back with two runs in the seventh when Bousack filled the bases by purposely passing Loneragan and then lost control and walked the next two men, forcing in two runs. Another run was added in the fifth on a base on balls to Brown, an error by Greenhaige of Beatty's grounder and a single by Loneragan and singles by Clemens, Burns and Sweatt tied the score in the next. Portland took the lead in the ninth only to have it tied by Lowell when Kilhullen tripled, scoring Robinson. Tuckey was effective thereafter and Sweatt's home run decided the game.

The score:

(Second Game.)									
PORTLAND									
	ab	r	lb	po	a	e			
Clemens, rf	5	1	2	0	0	0			
Brown, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0			
Parker, 1f	5	1	0	3	2	0			
Dowell, 1b	5	1	0	4	1	0			
Sweatt, 2b	5	3	0	4	2	0			
Beatty, 3b	5	3	0	4	2	0			
Loneragan, ss	5	1	2	5	1	0			
Gaston, c	3	0	1	10	0	0			
Durning, p	1	0	1	0	1	0			
Pitt, p	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Tuckey, p	3	0	0	0	0	0			
Totals	35	8	11	30	17	0			

LOWELL

	ab	r	lb	po	a	e			
Stimpson, 1f	5	1	2	2	0	0			
Kane, 1b, cf	5	1	2	7	2	0			
Robinson, cf	5	1	2	6	0	0			
Parker, rf	5	1	0	0	0	0			
Heffrich, 3b	4	0	0	0	5	0			
Greenhaige, 2b	4	1	0	0	5	0			
O'Connell, ss	2	1	1	1	1	0			
Torphy, 1b	1	0	0	0	2	0			
Kilhullen, c	4	0	1	7	0	1			
Bousack, p	5	1	2	0	1	0			
Totals	41	7	14	30	17	2			

Two-base hits: Durning, Bousack. Three-base hits: Parker, 2; O'Connell. Kilhullen. Home run: Sweatt. Stolen bases: Sweatt, 2; Dowell, Burns, Kane. Sacrifice hits: Kane, Clemens, Dowell. Torphy, Beatty. Sacrifice fly: Kilhullen. Double play: O'Connell, Greenhaige and Torphy. Left on bases: Lowell 12, Portland 12. First base on errors: Portland 2. Bases on balls: Off Bousack, 10; off Durning, 3; off Tuckey 1. Hits: Off Durning, 6; off Tuckey 4. Earned runs in 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222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The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

# THE LOWELL SUN

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

ESTABLISHED 1878

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PRICE ONE CENT

## ARMS TO MEXICO

Cong. Rogers Would Stop Admission of Any Arms to Mexico

Special to The Sun  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—In a speech delivered in the house Saturday Congressman Rogers made a very earnest speech against the admission of any arms into Mexico. He said in part: "Three or four days ago 3700 stand of arms went over the Mexican border to Villa. Some have gone since, I am told; I do not know how truly. This movement of the military reason—which I do not question to be a sound one from a military point of view—that it was necessary to cease the arms going to Huerta, because these arms would be used against the forces of the United States and that it was the most obvious military prudence to stop them for that reason, the force of which I entirely admit. Yet they were allowed to go over the northern border at the same time. You cannot do much more for any ally than that. And now we see that Mr. Carranza disapproves of what has been done at Vera Cruz. Hardly friendly in an ally whom we are arming. It will be but a short time when those men of the north are united with the rest of Mexico against us. That is not an unreasonable anticipation. Why are we not taking the ordinary military precautions there? Why are we allowing more arms to go into those parts of Mexico? They will be used against our allies within 30 days.

There is brought to my mind very strongly, sir, that verse that was written by James Russell Lowell at the time of the Civil war:

"You wonder why we're hot, John?  
Your mark was on the guns;  
The neutral guns that shot, John,  
Our brothers and our sons."

Now we are letting the guns and munitions of war go into Mexico, and by and by the mark on the guns in northern Mexico which shoot our brothers and our sons will not be neutral marks; they will have our own marks upon them.

I say, Mr. President, the time has come to stop, as we have stopped at Vera Cruz, the admission of any arms into the Mexican republic. If war, alas, or armed intervention cannot be escaped, that is the surest way to bring this war to a close. That is the method the president has adopted in order to prevent Mr. Huerta from practicing resistance to our troops, and yet arms are going in freely over the border, and I do not think I am mistaken when I say we are in danger of a fight on that border at any minute. I do not want to see those people furnished with weapons.

The thing that seems worse to me, more than anything else in the whole framing of the issue with Mexico, was this putting us in the attitude of an ally of Pancho Villa. I think every military reason demands that we should put an embargo on arms everywhere, and I think the distinction that we are making is one that is utterly false, both from the military and the moral point of view.

Mr. Rogers quoted poetry appropriate to the occasion, including "The Duet" and "Adieu of Carranza," and nearing the conclusion of his speech, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have supported President Wilson by my vote and by word of mouth when the United States seemed to be standing face to face with a foreign power. I uphold the administration in the Vera Cruz incident and in the submarine controversy with Germany. I trust I shall never deviate from this course, whatever may be the politics of the man in the White House.

But I can not condone the course of the present administration in connection with munitions exportation to

Mexico. Let me very concisely review what I have been given in detail. When President Wilson was inaugurated the Taft embargo against shipping arms to Mexico was in effect. February 3, 1914, President Wilson raised the embargo. April 24, 1914, at the time of the Vera Cruz affair, he restored the embargo. May 16, 1914, he raised the embargo so as to permit exports to sea. June 10, 1914, he absolutely restored the embargo to sea and land. September 10, 1914, he raised the embargo. October 19, 1915, he restored the embargo, simultaneously excepting the forces of Carranza. June 20, 1916, he restored the general embargo. Each time the embargo was imposed the action was taken as the result of outrages upon Americans, which surpassed even the ordinary run of outrages to which we are, alas, somewhat benumbed. Each time the embargo was lifted the action was taken because of a slight improvement in the internal condition in Mexico; yet at no time during the past three years could any man truly state that the internal troubles of Mexico were at or approaching an end.

"It has been plain throughout to the most casual onlooker that even when conditions were relatively improved the flames were only smoldering. It required neither presence or omission to see that the arms and cartridges which were being supplied to the desperados of Mexico might at any time be turned against us as they have repeatedly been turned against us in the past. We must never forget that our dead were killed with American ammunition and that without American ammunition they would not have met their dreadful fate. When we think of the hideous traffic of Mexico, authorized, nay, aided and abetted by the administration—our cheeks must blush for shame. The story is one of the blackest and saddest in our entire history."

RICHARDS.

## INDUSTRIAL AND STORE NEWS

The members of the Die Grinders and Polishers of the United States Cartridge Co. held an interesting meeting at 33 Middle street yesterday morning. Considerable business was transacted and the principal speaker at the meeting was Vice President Flynn of the International Union of Metal Polishers.

Members of the Blacksmiths' union held a regular meeting at their headquarters in Middle street yesterday morning. The attendance was large and considerable business was transacted.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Drinking Founts

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EGG BOXES

WIRE NESTS

ARTIFICIAL EGGS

LEG BANDS

DRY MASH

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CHICK FEEDS

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EAGLES, NOTICE

All members of Lowell Aeris are requested to be present at the home of our late brother William H. Bruce, 4 North Franklin Court, this evening at 7.45 o'clock, where the exercises of our order will be held. Per order, PATRICK J. MCCANN, W. Pres. JOHN M. HOGAN, Sec.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF WAR

Concerted Effort of Allies on Three Fronts to Crush Central Powers—Titanic Struggle Such as World Has Never Known—Great Events During Two Years of Fighting

The second year of the world war closes with the "Battle of Europe," a concerted effort of the allies on three fronts to crush the central powers, which has developed into a titanic struggle before which superlatives, already exhausted, are completely beggared.

France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, Italy in the south are hurling wave after wave of armed men on the Teutonic lines, together with an avalanche of shells and bombs such as the world has never known up to the present time. For the first time the Teutons are, temporarily at least, on the defensive on the thousands of miles of the existing battle fronts.

The change in the situation which the year has brought is striking, although the results so far have been more potential and spectacular than radical. A year ago the Germans, controlling their great drive against the Russians, hurried the Slavs back along the entire eastern front, captured Warsaw, the great, fortress of Kovno, Novogorod, and Brest-Litovsk, and established lines far inside Russian territory which they maintained virtually unbroken until the last three months. They seized all Poland, a great slice of Russia to the south of that country, and expelled the invaders from Galicia and Bukovina. Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen were the heroes of these great successes.

On Western Front

On the western front the changes in position during the year were comparatively small but the 12 months were marked by three events of interest: The battles of Champagne and Verdun; and the opening of the great Franco-British offensive on the Somme took place this year.

The battle of Champagne opened on Sept. 25, after a week's terrific bombardment of the German lines by the French, British and Belgians. In a week of the bloodiest fighting that had been known up to that time the allies announced that they had taken 20 miles of trenches, six towns and 35,000 prisoners. But there they halted. They could not break through the mighty German wall and the grim deadlock which marked the western front for so many months was resumed. The battle of Champagne marked the removal of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, from the beginning of the war up to that time. In December, 1915, it was announced that he had resigned to take a home command and Sir Douglas Haig was appointed his successor.

Battle of Verdun

In sheer human interest the battle of Verdun probably surpassed all other individual events of the war. On Feb. 21 the German crown prince began his assault of the historic French fortress, known throughout many centuries as the gateway to France. For five months the defenders withstood a storm at the fury of which the world staggered. Fought foot almost inch by inch, the Germans forged forward, with a reckless disregard of their lives, a tenacity and cool courage which was only equalled by the heroic determination of the French. On June 3 an unofficial estimate of the German losses at Verdun placed the total at the appalling figure of 150,000. The battle fought their way to within about three and a half miles of the fortress but for sev-

eral weeks have reported no further progress and the force of their attacks appears to have lessened.

Offensive on Somme

The Franco-British offensive on the Somme opened on July 1, 1916. It was preceded by a bombardment of unparalleled duration and intensity, featured by the appearance of new and gigantic British howitzers. Under this awful hurricane of big gun fire the German first line defenses crumbled. When the British and French troops advanced they reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor; only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns. German first lines were carried over an extent of 25 miles and the second positions pierced at certain points but up to the present the fighting has been indecisive in so far as the forcing of the Germans to withdraw their main lines is concerned. The fighting has been of the bitterest possible description and the reports of brass correspondents at the front from with accounts of the most amazing heroism and devotion on both sides. Instances have been recorded of the sole survivor of a company, wounded and without hope, who manned a machine gun and fought to the last amid the bodies of his comrades; of isolated detachments who stood off their foes for days until succor reached them or death; of captured surgeons who bound up the wounds of their captives; of heroic rescues of wounded comrades under fire and of countless similar deeds that thrilled the watching world.

First Move by Russia

The first move in the great allied offensive was not made by the Franco-British, however, but by the Russians. On June 4 the troops of the Emperor Nicholas opened a tremendous assault on the Austro-German lines on a 200-mile front extending from the Pripiet marshes to Rumania. The Teuton lines held firm in the north, but to the south General Brusiloff swept with irresistible force through the Austrian defenses, leaving a great gap about 100 miles in extent. Through this the Russians poured, capturing Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, and overrunning the crownland. The Austrian losses are declared to have been enormous, a month after the offensive began the Russians making an official announcement that over 200,000 prisoners have been taken and at least an equal number killed or wounded.

As the offensive developed the Russians won new successes further north and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The fighting has also extended to the extreme north, in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

Important Russian Successes

In another theatre of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front in the closing months of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in Janu-

ary, 1916, which resulted in the capture of Erzerum and the port of Trabzon, and expelled the Turks from the greater part of Armenia. After a comparative lull of some months, the grand duke resumed his advance simultaneously with a serious uprising against the Turks by the Arabs in Arabia. The Arabs took the sacred city of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif and besieged Medina, the city where Mohammed was buried and one of the holiest spots of the Mohammedan world. In the meantime the Russians took Mankhatun and Baburt, but these operations have not yet reached a definite conclusion.

Turkish Campaign

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important, but highly dramatic, disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the French and British to force the Dardanelles and seize Constantinople was definitely abandoned in November, 1915, and the allied troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been used in this venture, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five British and one French, were sent to the bottom as well as some minor craft, and the casualties were unofficially reported to be almost equal to the original number of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

Disaster of British

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,000 troops of General Townshend to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris. This expedition had made a sensational dash more than 300 miles up the river in an attempt to seize Bagdad. It was within 10 miles of the city when it was decisively defeated by the Turks and forced to fall back 100 miles. Here it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a relief force had made several vain efforts at rescue.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On Oct. 13, 1915, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the central powers and on March 2, 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal after the republic had seized all German ships interned in her ports.

The entrance of Bulgaria into the arena was signalized by a combined assault on Serbia by Austria, Germany and Bulgaria, which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the outnumbered Serbians and the subjugation of their country. The remnants of the Serbian army were driven across Albania whence they were rescued by the British, French and Italians. They were shipped to Corfu where they were reorganized and re-equipped and later, to the number of about 100,000, joined the Franco-British forces in Saloniki. The survivors of the Gallipoli campaign were also gathered at the Grecian seaport as well as a large British army from Egypt. This combined force is estimated at 600,000 men and is presently being held for an attempt to wrest Serbia from the Bulgarians.

Principal Austrian Success

The principal success won by Austrian arms during the year was a great offensive undertaken against Italy in May. The Austrian forces swept the Italian invaders back over a wide stretch of country in the Southern Tyrol, reconquered about 270 square miles of Austrian territory and carried the battle into Italy. The Italians rallied, however, and at the close of the twelve months had regained a large portion of ground and were vigorously pressing a counter-offensive in accordance with the plans of the concert for concerted action.

Naval Battle

On the sea the year witnessed an array of surprising interest. The German grand fleet, steaming out from its main bases and impregnable harbors at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, engaged the British fleet in the mightiest naval battle of history.

The battle was fought off the coast of Jutland on May 31. Its results are obscured by the conflicting claims of the combatants that they will probably not be definitely known until the war is over. If then, the Germans assert that the British losses were far heavier than theirs and on that ground claim the victory. The British, denying greater losses, point to the fact that they still control the seas as the basis of their right to the title of victors. London also claims that since the battle 200 British ships, which had been tied up in Baltic ports since the beginning of the war, have been able to make their way to English ports unharmed by German warships. The German official account of the fight says that the British losses were 117,150 tons, as against 63,720 tons sunk by the British. The British admiral makes no attempt to estimate the loss in tonnage, but unofficial British estimates place the German loss at 109,220 tons against 112,350 for the British. Officially the Germans have admitted the loss of only one capital ship, the Lutzow, 25,600 tons, a vessel surpassing in tonnage and armament many battleships. The British claim to have sunk in addition two dreadnoughts and probably a third. The principal losses admitted by them for their side are the three battle cruisers, the Invincible, the Indefatigable, and the Queen Mary.

Death of Kitchener

One other event on the sea aroused intense interest. On June 5 Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's famous minister of war, was drowned

with his staff off the Orkneys when the cruiser Hampshire went down. At first thought the cruiser had been the victim of a submarine but this theory was generally discarded when it was learned that the warship had struck a mine and gone down in the midst of a terrific storm.

Victory for United States

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the crisis between this country and Germany over the submarine warfare which threatened more than once a rupture of relations and even war. The sinking by a submarine without warning of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, created a profound impression in the United States. Germany sent a note to Washington in September pleading self-defense and offering to refer the question of compensation to The Hague but this was regarded with disapproval by the Washington government and the situation became very tense. In October Germany disavowed and regretted the sinking of the Arabic.

"Five months later the French steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning while carrying more than 300 passengers, including a large number of American citizens. The English channel. About fifty persons were killed and this incident brought the submarine situation to an acute stage. Germany at first disclaimed responsibility for the attack on the Sussex but the evidence accumulated by the United States appeared so overwhelming that President Wilson on April 13 despatched to Germany a note which was virtually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared before congress and laid the entire problem before that body.

On May 5 Germany promised that no more liners or merchantmen would be sunk without warning and without ample opportunity for the escape of crews and passengers. These promises were considered satisfactory by the president and the war cloud lifted. Since that time a large number of ships have been sunk by German and Austrian submarines but the rules of the international law have been generally observed.

Another cause of friction between the United States and the central powers was also removed during the year. Since the outbreak of the war certain propagandists had been busy instigating strikes in munition factories which interfered with the allies and, endeavoring in other ways to interfere with this trade. For his activity in this respect the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador, was requested by President Wilson in September. The following December, for similar reasons, the president requested the recall of Capt. Roy-Elli and Capt. von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively to the German embassy. A number of convictions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

Revolt in Ireland

Apart from events in the actual war the most striking event of the year in connection with the conflict was an uprising in Ireland in April. The outbreak was organized by a society known as the Sinn Fein, committed to the principle of an independent Ireland. The rising took place in Dublin in which hundreds of lives were lost and the heart of the business section destroyed, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The fighting was sporadic elsewhere in the islands and of minor importance. The revolt was finally crushed and the government declared martial law. The agitation which resulted in the government preparing a temporary home rule bill which it expects to pass through parliament this fall.

Arrest of Casement

Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Sir Roger Casement, formerly in the British consular service, was arrested on the west coast of Ireland where he had attempted to land a cargo of arms sent from Germany. He was tried later for high treason and sentenced to death.

No definite figures can be given of the cost of the great war in blood and gold but the most reliable estimates present figures so vast that they become practically meaningless. In March 1916, the United States general staff estimated the total losses in men to all the belligerents since the war began were 13,633,000.

Cost of the War

As to the money question figures are more reliable but still vague. They present sums which are so beyond anything previously known to international finance, so impossible of any human comparison that they become little more than a jumble of figures. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial treasury of Germany, estimated that the war was costing all the combatants \$375,000,000 a week or eleven and a half billion dollars a year. William Michell, another German financial expert, put the yearly cost at the vast sum of fifteen billion and even higher figures. On July 17 Reginald McKenna, British chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the house of commons that the expenditures of Great Britain alone were \$10,000,000 daily. He did not say, however, how much of this incredible sum represented war expense.

Peace Talk

Within the last few months there has been some talk of peace in Germany and considerable interest has been manifested by unofficial bodies in various countries, but there has been little indication that the chancelleries of Europe are at present seriously considering a close of hostilities.

MATRIMONIAL

Joseph C. Rondeau and Miss Della Chausse were married yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Armand Baron, O.M.I. The witnesses were Charles Chausse, father of the bride, and F. X. Rondeau, father of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 10 Jollette avenue.

POLICE TO CROSS BATS

Arthur Drowett's police baseball team will meet the Manchester, N. H. police in the Queen city Wednesday at 12.30 o'clock, or after. This will be the first of a series of four games which were arranged between these teams. Lowell won the first game and the second was a tie but Manchester has added a new first sacker to its lineup and has a hunch that the tables will be turned Wednesday.

## CITY HALL NEWS

Another Building Delay Added to the Long List

It looks as though the Pawtucket school addition would not be ready for occupancy before September, 1916, for according to the architect the work should not be started until every item from the foundation to the roof has been carefully considered. The architect, in a letter sent to Commissioner Donnelly, states that even had the work been started at the close of the school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917.

Commissioner Donnelly was anxious to speed the work on the new school building and he sent a letter to Architect Perley P. Gilbert, asking for information concerning the delay in the starting of operations. The architect's reply was as follows:

Mr. James F. Donnelly, Commissioner of Public Property and Licenses.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry about the apparent delay in starting the work on the Pawtucket grammar school addition, I wish to say that this work should not be started until every item from foundation to roof has been carefully considered, draughted and approved. I wish to say that this requires more time, study and real hard work for the committees, the architect and the engineers than the present estimate of six sessions weeks taken in preparation will save months at the other end and considerable trouble and interference with the present building work. Even had the work been started at the close of school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917. The sessions in the present building are to go on undisturbed, for there are changes in the old building to be tied into the new building and a complete rearrangement of the ventilation system. Particularly so in regard to the new ventilation system in the old building, the plans and specifications for the new building are being prepared. For an addition. This requirement was not at first anticipated and no complete plans have been forthcoming in regard to ventilation.

Fortunately the matter was brought to the attention of the city officials before the plans were far advanced, and an injunction was prevented that would certainly have delayed the work several months had the city started without this consideration.

To design the ventilation and rearrange the old building for a system of ventilation against winter winds, I doubt the time needed for the preparation of the strictly new additional portion. So that no complaint can be justly made against me, I am responsible for pushing the work along. No time has been lost in the preparation of the plans and specifications, and I am pleased to advise you are now ready to figure. Very truly yours,

Perley P. Gilbert, Architect.

Severer Assessments

The following sewer assessments for the year 1916 will be submitted for approval at tomorrow's meeting of the municipal council:

Hayes avenue, Tolman avenue, Chase avenue, West Meadow road and Mitchell avenue, \$545.27; Martine and Rosemont streets, \$195.30; Butler street, \$591.13; Bolt street, \$171.44; Putnam road, \$215; Putnam avenue, \$557.33; Carolyn street, \$37.55; Daniel street, \$330.55; Sayles street, \$37.50; Upham street, \$345.33; Hanks street, \$74.27; Stevens street, \$330.25; Manchester street, \$23.35; Cedar court, \$33.37; Bellevue, Hillside and Temple streets, \$1520.65.

Board of Health

Two cases of measles were reported at the local office of the board of health since yesterday. Outside of that everything is normal in that department of the city.

Permits Issued

The following permits were given out at the office of the lands and buildings department: Lowell Realty Co., erection of a garage at 103 Bellevue street at a cost of \$350; Margaret W. Merrill, general alterations and the changing of stores into two tenements and general improvements to the building numbered 300-504 Middlesex street at a cost of \$2000; E. F. Anderson, erection of a garage at 27 West Fort street at a cost of \$100.

Camille Roussin, the well known attendance officer returned yesterday from a three-weeks' vacation spent at Jollette, Montreal, Ottawa and Ogdensburg, where he was the guest of brothers and sisters. Mr. Roussin resumed his work at city hall this morning.



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\$1.00 TUB SKIRTS 45c

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